

THE PACIFIC.

FIRST PURE, THEN PEACEABLE. WITHOUT PARTIALITY AND WITHOUT HYPOCRISY.

WHOLE No. 1146.]

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., JANUARY 8, 1874.

[Vol. XXIII...No. 2.

Correspondence.

A Card From "Monday's" Pastor.

EDITORS PACIFIC:—Since reading the note of Prof. Hitchcock, contained among the strictures which the publisher of "Hitchcock's Analysis" makes upon the report of a conversation which your correspondent "Monday" alleges to have been had with me, I am convinced that in the conversation alluded to decided injustice was done to that eminent scholar and gentleman, as regards the amount of service performed by him in refitting the old West's, *nee* Talbot's, "Analysis" for a new publication.

Perhaps in no better way than by a simple statement of the relation I at one time sustained to the recommendation and sale of that work, can I explain how I came to fall into the doing of that injustice; as well as at the same time incidentally throw light upon a point or two raised by Mr. Cummings in his communication.

As stated by my parishioner "Monday," a member of the church of which I was then pastor in an interior State became agent for the work published by Mr. A. J. Johnson, of New York, in 1868, called "West's Analysis of the Bible." I purchased, I think, the first copy sold by him. I paid him the full (minister's) price for the book. I wrote him the first recommendation he obtained for the work. I recommended it because I believed in it. My entrance upon ministerial work had been since the old issues of "West's Analysis" had ceased, and before its resuscitation by Mr. Johnson. The theory of the work pleased me. I relied upon the hearty and full endorsements given it by the various eminent professors and pastors whose commendations the publisher had placed in the hands of their agents.

I bought it, and recommended others to buy it. I thought I should find it very valuable.

Acting on that belief I tried for a full year to use the book—and couldn't. I learned that the many families in my parish who bought the book, found the same difficulty. I learned that brother pastors and their families had tried in the same way and with the same result. Within the year it had come to be pretty well understood between myself and the members of my parish that we had paid out some \$500—money enough to have supplied a very creditable parish library—for a book which was, I will not say of no earthly value, but of less practical value to us than the same number of copies of the forty-five cent "Bible Text-Book" would have been. And I found the pastors and members of neighboring parishes were sharing in that same belief.

Consequently when, one day, my agent parishioner came to me with a book, the outside of which was a fac simile of the one I had purchased, except that it was about an inch thicker, and had "West's" expunged and "Hitchcock's" substituted, and wished me to take another copy and write another recommendation, I demurred.

Suppose this fact has led me to too lightly estimate the hand Prof. Hitchcock has really had in the revision. There was an interval of hardly a day between the pressing of the "West" book and the substitution of the "Hitchcock." I felt then, and have always felt, until reading Prof. Hitchcock's note, that the changed title was little more than a shrewd publisher's trick to put a heavy-selling book upon a better footing before the public. I, and the many others with me, felt ourselves somewhat in the position of a set of boarding-house inmates before whom a dish of impracticably tough and stale meat has been ineffectually set day after day, who should suddenly see the old viand disappear, and in its place, on the same platter, and with no little of the old flavor about it, what should claim to be a bran new dish of hash, concocted from wholly new material and by an illustrious new cook. I submit that in such circumstances one would with difficulty be able to free his mind of certain tormenting doubts, and that he would be justifiable in passing the dish along without giving it the most critical

examination possible. One would want to have quite implicit confidence in his boarding-house keeper in order to readily to accept his encomiums upon the flavor and nutritive value of the new compound. I confess the manner in which Hitchcock's Analysis came to my notice, gave me an unconquerable prejudice against it. It now appears, and would have appeared I suppose, from the introduction of the new work, had I read it, that the dish was "essentially" a fresh one, only bits—in no case "an entire" page of the old cookery admitted.

I accept the testimony. But now this disturbing inquiry suggests itself to my mind.

It seems that "for nearly a year" the publisher had known, upon the authority of Prof. Hitchcock, that the "West" book was worthless; so worthless "that it could not be used even in working up printer's copy." Not a page of it remained unchanged. What were Mr. Johnson's agents doing in the year pending the discovery of the worthlessness of the old work and the readiness of the new? My agent friend was hard at work, digging away like a gopher, selling the old book! I suppose in that year he sold a thousand copies. Mr. Johnson never "flinched" upon that side of his operations either.

Now, from having observation of this kind as respects the original making up and working off of the book now called "Hitchcock's Analysis," I have been accustomed, I presume, to do the compiler of the new edition injustice as regards his part in the work.

Beyond this I have only to say, as regards the first count of Mr. Cummings's communication, that I have examined the new "Analysis" somewhat carefully in comparison with the old. It is greatly different. It is greatly improved. Any changes from the old could but be an improvement.

I am unable to perceive, however, that the improvements made are sufficiently valuable to warrant the buying of the book by ordinary purchasers at any such price as that at which it is still sold. From having seen both editions, the old and the new, in many families, and from the testimony of not a few pastors concerning the practical use of the book in their parishes, I must aver that in my judgment, to nineteen out of every twenty purchasers the work will prove, as I remarked to my friend "Monday," practically valueless. "In theory," I still think the book "invaluable." In use, in the hands of ordinary users, wholly or almost wholly without value. For I am compelled to differ from even so eminent an authority as "Rev. T. H. Skinner, D. D., LL. D., President," etc., when he says that "the best of a book of this kind is in its method." I am compelled to believe that the best of a book lies, like the proof of a pudding, not in its "method," but in the *using*. Especially of a book which is to find sale at the rate of 300,000 copies in five years, "not only in the stately mansions of the wealthy, but in the lowly cabins of the poorest sons of toil": which is to be pressed by the keen-witted agents upon "those who never go beyond the limits of their native hamlets, and who know no more about the world of books than do the wild tribes who infest," etc. To such people "method" is little—use is everything.

And I give it as my friend's settled conviction that any person wishing a really effective Bible Help will at half the price of the bulky "Analysis" supply himself quite as well, and even better, out of the list given by your correspondent "Monday."

Partly as a matter of curiosity, and partly as showing how the opinion of eminent scholars, based on theory, as to "method," comes, sometimes, to be reversed by the popular opinion based on the attempt to use, I append from the title page of the "West" edition of the Analysis, which Prof. Seelye regards as "the poorest book of the kind he ever saw," the following:

"Concordances, Introductions, Collections, Manuals, etc, however excellent and useful in their place, can form no substitute for such a work as this, which is on a plan peculiar to itself, and places

the whole Bible singularly at the command of the investigator. We therefore heartily concur with the recommendations of the Revs. Drs. Elliot, McGill, Spring, Jacobs, and others, and sincerely wish the work the widest circulation."

"REV. R. S. DICKINSON, D.D.
REV. JOS. McLEROY, D.D.
REV. JAS. W. ALEXANDER, D.D.
REV. W. W. PHILLIPS, D.D."

If you will indulge me so far, I should like, in an entirely impersonal manner, to offer, at some future time, a suggestion or two respecting the publication of subscription books in general.

"MONDAY'S" Pastor.

Chicago. I.

BY REV. E. JAMES.

"See Naples and then die," was the sentiment of the natives of the new city of Italy. (Naples—Neapolis—New City). "See Chicago and then die," well expresses the feelings of many of the dwellers in the new city of America. It may be added that those who die of delight on beholding Chicago belong to that class of people which has given occasion for the proverb that good Americans, after death, go to Paris.

Yet, if no city is so much given to self-gratulation, perhaps none has better ground for it, at least in some respects. Never, since the days of the ancient conquerors, who diverted the wealth and commerce of a nation to build and enrich a single city, has so vast an amount of labor been massed together upon the work of construction, or a great city so magically arisen in a day. The magnificence of rebuilt Chicago is perhaps unparalleled. Probably nowhere in the world does a single square mile of ground support so many truly splendid structures, contain investments of so vast an amount, or return so enormous a rent, as the central, business part of Chicago.

Beyond this, however, there is much to be said on the other side. That part of the city which is devoted to residences has not been rebuilt with the same rapidity. Many unsightly gaps remain, where crumbled foundations alone are seen. The business palaces are finer and more numerous than before the fire, but the dwellings of the city, though they are rising rapidly and in great numbers, cannot stand a comparison for a moment. In fact a vast majority of the people live in wooden houses, and hence the greater part of Chicago bears a striking resemblance to San Francisco. Indeed, beyond the one square mile of which I have spoken, most of the business buildings are of wood, and, if the truth be spoken, exceedingly shabby.

Thus while St. Louis impresses the stranger with an air of uniform solidity and compactness, Chicago seems like an oasis of beautiful marble in the midst of a desert of wood, peppered more or less thickly with brick and stone. It is a city of magnificent distances—for these small wooden houses cannot accommodate so many people to the square mile as the piled up tenements of New York, though they undoubtedly afford greater comfort. It is a comparatively quiet city—there is no such ceaseless roar as that which stuns the stranger in New York—for almost all the pavements are of wood. The sidewalks, too, outside of the aforesaid square mile, are almost exclusively made of planks, like those of San Francisco. Many of these sidewalks are supported on stiles, and sometimes give way, plunging the unwary passenger into yawning abysses below; for in raising the grade of the city the streets alone have been elevated, leaving ready-made cellars under most of the houses. It is not a well-drained city, for its site is so nearly level that good sewerage is impossible.

The St. Louisites go far beyond these trivial disparagements, and say that even the square mile or so of marble palaces is mortgaged so heavily abroad that it is virtually owned in Boston, and that its foundations are laid in the mud of the lake, into which it is gradually sinking. Of course this is a gross exaggeration, and equally, of course, the Chicagoans have abundant topics of recrimination of their rival city.

It is hard for a plain man, of quiet tastes, to see why a six-story marble palace is any better for the transaction of ordinary

business than a common brick house. But I am not now giving a lecture on extravagance, but trying to tell a few facts. A St. Louisian would add that after all the marble is for the most part only two or three inches thick, and is nothing but yellow limestone at that. Another gross exaggeration! for many of these buildings are very firmly built, as well as very beautiful, and Chicago architecture in general is far more solid, thorough, and enduring than before the fire. Mansard roofs are almost unknown.

The public works of Chicago are of ten spoken of as worthy of great admiration. They were indeed nobly planned, but the tremendous losses of the great fire so crippled the finances that these improvements are now far behind the public needs. One great difficulty is the bad communication between the three divisions of the city. Through the summer the drawbridges are almost constantly swinging, and long lines of horse-cars, omnibuses, etc., fill up the approaches for blocks. To relieve this pressure two tunnels have been made, but one has twice broken in, and are enormously expensive, and require great numbers of gas-lights. A large water tunnel is now constructing, from a point two miles out in the lake to a point some two or three miles inland, where water-works are to be erected, equal in power to the present ones, which are rapidly becoming insufficient. The parks and boulevards of Chicago were well commenced before the fire, and when she is able to spend money on them again, they will rapidly become handsome and delightful.

The population of Chicago is undoubtedly more than four hundred thousand, and about one-half are of foreign birth. Nearly or quite one hundred thousand are engaged in manufactures, including almost every variety known in the United States. But these are facts which everybody knows. It is my intention only to speak of things less obvious to the casual visitor, or less well known to the readers of newspapers. At some future occasion I shall hope to present some remarks upon matters literary, social, religious, and political.

Jottings from the "Hub."

Boston, December 8th, 1873.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

Rev. L. U. Angin closed his pastoral labors with the Fourth Presbyterian Church of this city, last Sabbath, the occasion being made one of exceeding interest to himself and the Society over which he has successfully labored for the last two years. Mr. Angin leaves to accept a call in another field of usefulness, and takes with him the regrets of a large circle of friends, who had become much attached to him. The church, since his pastorate commenced, has been greatly blessed, and has increased from thirty-nine, which was the number at his settlement, to one hundred and nineteen, the present number. The Rev. Mr. Pentecost, yesterday, made some allusion to the work which he has already done since coming into the city, and spoke briefly of his ideal of a church, and of such a one as he would like to be pastor of. In conclusion, he explained his views of the Lord's Supper. He had always believed, he still believed, that the call of the Lord to partake of his supper was to "whoever will." He felt that he had no right to say to any one man or class of men that they were the ones fit to partake of that sacrament. To his own master every one standeth or falleth.

The relation which Rev. J. F. W. Ware, pastor of the Arlington Street Church, holds toward the young people of Boston, must afford that gentleman unqualified satisfaction. The manner in which he exactly meets the tastes and necessities of the younger portion of society is fully appreciated, and whenever he addresses his remarks to them he receives a general and close attention. His first of a series of winter evening lectures upon the subject "What I Live For," was delivered last evening to a very large audience, who fully appreciated his efforts.

The Rev. James Freeman Clark, of the Church of the Disciples on West Brookline street, has inaugurated a

course of lectures, to be given at his church on Sabbath evenings, which will no doubt prove highly acceptable to all concerned.

These lectures will be given by gentlemen of every denomination and of all shades of religious opinion, each attempting, without controversy, to make the best possible statement of his own views, and that of his own church. The first of these lectures was given a week ago by the Rev. E. W. Welch, of the Immaculate Conception Church, who gave the "Doctrine of the Catholic Church," explaining its various ins and outs, and making of it a very creditable as well as instructive exposition. The reverend gentleman is considered as amongst the foremost in his denomination, and his efforts on this occasion were of his best. The second series was delivered last evening by the Rev. William H. H. Murray, of the Park Street Church, who explained the relations of the Orthodox Church to the Church Universal. The speaker was greeted with an audience which fairly filled the building to overflowing. In the earlier portion of his discourse, Mr. Murray described the organization and polity of the New England Orthodox Church, to which he belonged.

A meeting in behalf of the City Missionary Society was held at the Congregational Church at Dorchester, last evening. Rev. Daniel W. Waldron instanced, as a portion of the work performed by the twenty missionaries of the society, during the first six months of the present year 21,121 visits to poor families, 3,757 visits to the sick, 77,332 papers and tracts distributed, 244 Bibles and Testaments given to the destitute, 210 children gathered into Sunday-schools, 836 social religious meetings held, 168 persons furnished employment, 2,514 families given pecuniary aid, 2,945 garments given to the poor, 108 temperance pledges obtained.

A number of our city churches are at present showing indications of new life, the members evidently desiring the descent of the Holy Spirit, and working to that end, with a zeal which has for some time been wanting. Already, the cry of "what shall we do to be saved?" has been heard in the Baptist churches, and the hope is expressed that the winter will see large additions to all of our evangelical churches.

THE AMERICAN BOARD.

A peculiar phase of the work done by the American Board is the preaching of the Gospel in its pure simplicity in those lands which are nominally Christian. To this work the Board has devoted a portion of its means, and already has over twenty missionaries, men and women, in the field. Of these five are in Spain, four in Italy, eight in the Austrian Empire, and four in Mexico. Two others are just ready to go to the last mentioned country. The success thus far achieved is full of promise in the future. In order to realize this promise, however, still larger expenditures will be required than for the past year. We have already given an idea of the progress of the work in Spain. In Italy there are ten churches aided by the Board, Mr. Alexander and Dr. Gulick are about to establish a training school, and a deal of miscellaneous work has been done. In Austria there are abundant opportunities for effort, and plans for the future have been formed on a generous scale. Mexico also gives rich promise of an abundant harvest in return for generous sowing. A mission began a year ago at Guadalajara, the second city in the country, has met with great encouragement.

MASSACHUSETTS HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

This Society, which has for its field of labor all of the country from Maine to San Francisco has at the present 951 men in the field, of whom 504 are obliged to care for two or more congregations. Each of the missionaries have a circuit of from seventy-five to two hundred miles, and are often obliged to ride twenty-five miles on the Sabbath in order to reach their congregations; yet they are men who do not complain, and as they love the work in which they are engaged, so do they put forth their efforts for success. The Treasury of this Society

at present, is \$25,000 short, and a call has been made to the friends of the enterprise to rally and give of their abundance, that the work may not languish for want of that aid which it needs. The cause is one that should be fully maintained, and it is believed that the call being made will be kindly met. Contributions will be warmly welcomed by Mr. Chas. Demond, the treasurer, at the Congregational House in this city.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Young Boston, just now, is fairly carried away with the wonderful books of that most wonderful man, Jules Verne, who mingling science with the marvelous has catered so completely to their tastes as to set them almost wild with the adventures that he so vividly portrays. Each of his productions, as soon as published in France, are translated into English and put to press by Scribner, Armstrong & Co., of New York; and J. R. Osgood & Co., of Boston; and A. Williams & Co., of the Old Corner book store of our city, supplies the demand for this portion of the world. Says one of our daily papers: "The story teller who never comes to the end of his marvels is Jules Verne, who mixes science and imagination on so generous a scale and with such art that one can easily believe the science is purely imaginative or the most marvelous imaginings purely scientific. His 'Journey to the Center of the Earth,' and his very latest, just published by Scribner, Armstrong & Co., of New York, 'From the Earth to the Moon direct, in ninety-seven hours twenty minutes, and a trip around it,' afford ample scope for his exuberant imagination and for his most captivating art of story telling."

The course of justice in Massachusetts runs not at all smooth. Somehow or other the liquor law can never operate to its full extent: not even where the rumrunner is convicted and sentenced can he be brought to see the errors of his ways through prison bars.

Exchanges from all the great business centers, reaching Boston, from East, West, and South, show indications of steady recovery from the panic, both as regards money and merchandise. Confidence, like cash, is becoming plentier, although money, at many points is hard to obtain.

The following statistics show the effect of hard times upon the matrimonial market in Boston: In 1872, 437 certificates were issued during the month of November, previous to Thanksgiving; and of these, 36 certificates were given out the day before Thanksgiving. During the present year, 390 certificates were issued during the month of November, previous to Thanksgiving; and of these 24 were issued on the day before Thanksgiving.

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Secretary American Sunday-school Union, Phil.

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CLERICAL LIFE INSURANCE.

Among the benevolent plans which have been organized by the church, none has taken a deeper hold on the heart of Christian men, all over the country, than the plan of ministerial relief. The church is beginning to recognize, as a sacred duty, the care of its disabled ministers; to provide for the families of those who are struck down in their labors, or are laid aside by sickness or old age.

No men are so badly paid, in proportion to the work which they perform, as ministers of the Gospel; and it is only in exceptional cases that any one of them is able to save anything from his yearly stipend. For the better support of their ministers various denominations have devised various plans of co-operative relief. But these, are all limited, peculiar, and uncertain in their results. Something more positive is needed to secure an unfailing and sufficient provision for the families of those clergymen who die on the field of duty, and we believe that such a provision is to be found in the principle of life insurance, as it is now practiced by our regularly organized life insurance societies. No institution can more safely guarantee a support to the families of deceased ministers than a strong corporation like the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York, whose capital exceeds twenty million dollars. It is right to encourage the insuring of the lives of our clergymen, for the benefit of their families, in such a corporation.

The incorporated life insurance system is much more stable and secure than any voluntary association made to accomplish the same result. It is permanent, it is legitimate, it is wealthy, it is scientific, it has been tested by generations of experience. It is beyond the chance of failure, except in those very rare cases where dishonesty or mismanagement might have crept into a savings bank, or into the soundest financial institution in the country. Such possibility may exist in every branch of trade; but it must be remembered that a life insurance society is supervised by the State, and is surrounded by such guards and checks as render a ruinous loss impossible. It is organized to endure, and its obligations to pay a legacy to the bereaved families of clergymen may be relied upon by those who accept them.

Publisher's Department

For the very best PHOTOGRAPHS go to the St. Louis Art and Photograph Gallery, No. 315 Montgomery street, San Francisco—Open on Sunday from nine o'clock till five.

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We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of HORACE WATERS & SON, and for a description of one of the instruments we cannot do better than to copy the following: "THE WATERS CONCERTO PARLOR ORGANS.—We are glad to chronicle any new thing, or any improvement upon an old one, that tends to popularize music, by rendering its study either easier or more attractive. Lately our attention has been called to a new patented stop added to the Waters' Reed Organ, called the Concerto Stop. It is so voiced as to have a tone like a full rich alto voice; it is especially 'human' in tone. It is powerful as well as sweet, and when we heard it we were in doubt whether we liked it best in Solo, or with Full Organ. We regard this as a valuable addition to the Reed Organ."—Rural New Yorker.

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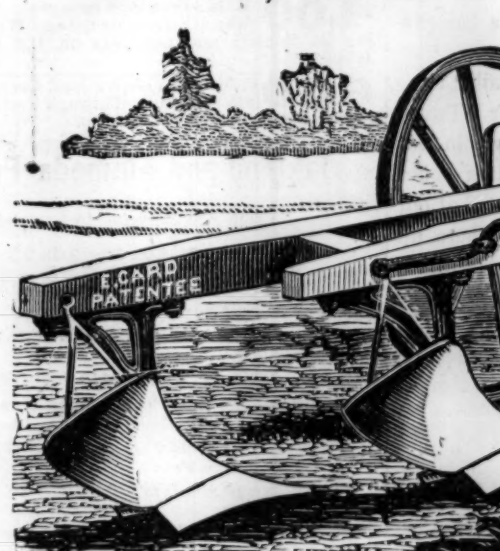
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late Professor of Biblical Interpretation in the Theological Seminary of Ohio;
MISS HATTIE N. MORRIS,
of Brooklyn, widely known as a successful Normal and Infant Class Teacher.

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DUTY 20 PER CENT. AD. VAL.

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Cakes in tins.....8 @ 10

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DUTY: On Stearine and Adamantine 5c #

B. Sperin, Paraffine and Wax, pure or

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Sperin, # 15.....30 @ 32

Paraffine.....32 @ 35

Adamantine.....14 @ 17 1/2

do California.....14 @ 16 1/2

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Gross & Co.....17 1/2 @ 19

Hartness Wax.....20 @ 21

Cement, etc.

Rosendale.....3 @ 3 50

California.....3 25 @ 3 50

Plaster, Cal'd.....4 @ 4 25

Coal.

DUTY: Bituminous 75c, on Slack or Slum

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Australian.....8 50 @ 9

Bellingham Bay.....8 50 @ 9

Cumberland ch.....21 50 @ 22

do.....21 @ 22

do.....14 @ 15

do.....10 @ 11

do.....13 @ 14

do.....11 @ 12

do.....10 @ 11

do.....10 @ 11

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do.....10 @ 11

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do.....10 @ 11

do.....10 @ 11

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do.....10 @ 11

do.....10 @ 11

etc., 35 # cent. ad val. Walnuts, 3c # 15.

Apples, dried.....7 @ 9 1/2

Peaches, dried.....7 @ 9 1/2

Figs, Smyrna.....12 1/2 @ 15

Prunes, Hunga.....11 @ 12

Raisins, Layer, # box.....3 75 @ 4 75

Currents, 2' to.....10 @ 11

Citron.....40 @ 45

Almonds, Marcellis, # B.....18 @ 20

Almonds, Lunc.....22 @ 25

Chili Walnuts.....12 @ 13 1/2

Peanuts, California.....3 @ 4

Paraffine, # case.....2 @ 5 50

Ass. Pie Fruit, qts Am.....3 @ 3 25

Crabapples # gall.....50 @ 60

Current Jelly, 2-lb tins.....4 25 @ 5

Honey, 2-lb tins.....3 75 @ 4 25

Religious Miscellany.

Deacon Lee's Opinion.

Deacon Lee, who was a kindly, silent, faithful, gracious man, was one day waited upon by a restless, ambitious, worldly church-member who was laboring to create uneasiness in the church, and especially to drive away the preacher.

The deacon came in to meet his visitor, who, after the usual greetings, began to lament the low state of religion, and inquired as to the reason why there had been no revival for two or three years past.

"Now, what do you think is the cause of things being dull here? Do you know?" he persisted in asking.

The deacon was not ready to give his opinion; and, after a little thought, frankly answered, "No, I don't."

"Do you think the church are alive to the work before them?"

"No, I don't."

"Do you think the minister fully realizes the solemnity of his work?"

"No, I don't."

A twinkle was seen in the eye of this troubler in Zion, and taking courage, he asked:

"Do you think Mr. B. a very extraordinary man?"

"No, I don't."

"Do you think his sermon on 'Their eyes were holden' anything wonderfully great?"

"No, I don't."

Making bold, after all this encouragement in monosyllables, he asked,

"Then don't you think we had better dismiss this man and hire another?"

The old deacon started as if shot with an arrow, and in a tone louder than was his wont, shouted, "No, I don't."

"Why," cried the amazed visitor, "you agree with me in all I have said, don't you?"

"No, I don't."

"You talk so little, sir," replied the guest, not a little abashed, "that no one can find out what you do mean."

"I talked enough once," replied the old man, rising to his feet, "for six praying Christians. Thirty years ago I got my heart humbled and my tongue bridled, and ever since that I've walked softly before God. I then made vows solemn as eternity; and don't you tempt me to break them!"

The troubler was startled at the earnestness of the hitherto silent, immovable man, and asked, "What happened to you thirty years ago?"

"Well, sir, I'll tell you. I was drawn into a scheme just like this of yours, to uproot one of God's servants from the field in which he had planted him. In my blindness, I fancied it a little thing to remove one of the 'stars' which Jesus holds in his right hand, if thereby my ear could be tickled by more flowery words, and the pews filled with those who turned away from the simplicity of the gospel. I and the men that led me—for I admit that I was a dupe and a tool—flattered ourselves that we were conscientious. We thought we were doing God service when we drove that holy man from his pulpit and his work, and said that we considered his work ended in B—, where I then lived. We groaned because there was no revival, while we were gossiping about and criticizing, and crushing instead of upholding, by our efforts and our prayers, the instrument at whose hand we harshly demanded the blessings. Well, sir, he could not drag on the chariot of salvation with a half a dozen of us taunting him for his weakness, while we hung as a dead weight to the wheels; he had not the power of the Spirit, and could not convert men; so we hunted him like a deer till, worn and bleeding, he fled into a covert to die. Scarcely had he gone, when God came among us by his Spirit to show that he had blessed the labors of his dear rejected servant. Our own hearts were broken, and our wayward children converted, and I resolved at a convenient season to visit my former pastor and confess my sin, and thank him for his faithfulness to my wayward sons, which, like long buried seed, had now sprung up. But God denied me that relief, that he might teach me a lesson every child of his ought to learn, that he who touches one of his servants touches the apple of his eye. I heard my pastor was ill, and, taking my oldest son with me, set out on a twenty-five miles' ride to see him. It was evening when I arrived, and his wife, with the spirit which any woman ought to exhibit toward one who had so wronged her husband, denied me admittance to his chamber. She said, and her words were arrows to my soul, 'He may be dying, and the sight of your face might add to his anguish!'

"Had it come to this, I said to myself, that the man whose labors had, through Christ, brought me into his fold, who had consoled my spirit in a terrible bereavement, and who had, till designing men had alienated us, been to me as a brother—that this man could not die in peace with my face before him? 'God pity me!' I cried, 'what have I done!' I confessed my sins to that meek woman, and implored her for Christ's sake to let me kneel before his dying servant, and receive his forgiveness. What did I care then whether the pews by the doors were rented or not? I would gladly have taken his whole family to my home forever as my own flesh and blood, but no such happiness was in store for me.

"As I entered the room of the blessed warrior, whose armor was falling from his limbs, he opened his languid eyes, and said, 'Brother Lee! Brother Lee!'

I bent over him and sobbed out, 'My pastor! my pastor!' Then raising his white hand, he said in a deep, impressive voice, 'Touch not mine anointed, and do my prophets no harm!'

tenderly to him, and told him I had come to confess my sin, and bring some of his fruit to him, calling my son to tell him how he had found Christ. But he was unconscious of all around; the sight of my face had brought the last pang of earth to his troubled spirit.

"I kissed his brow, and told him how dear he had been to me; I craved his pardon for my unfaithfulness, and promised to care for his widow and fatherless little ones; but his only reply, murmured as if in a troubled dream, was, 'Touch not mine anointed, and do my prophets no harm.'

"I stayed by him all night, and at daybreak I closed his eyes. I offered his widow a house to live in the remainder of her days; but like a heroine she said, 'I freely forgive you. But my children, who entered deeply into their father's anguish, shall never see me so regardless of his memory as to take anything from those who caused it. He has left us all with his covenant God, and he will care for us.'

"Well, sir, those dying words sounded in my ears from that coffin and from that grave. When I slept, Christ stood before my dream, saying, 'Touch not mine anointed, and do my prophets no harm.' These words followed me till I fully realized the esteem in which Christ holds those men who have given up all for his sake, and I vowed to love them evermore for His sake, even if they are not perfect. And since that day, sir, I have talked less than before, and have supported my pastor, even if he is not a 'very extraordinary man.' My tongue shall cleave to the roof of my mouth, and my right hand forget her cunning, before I dare to put asunder what God has joined together. When a minister's work is done in a place, I believe God will show it to him. I will not join you, sir, in the scheme that brought you here; and, moreover, if I hear another word of this from your lips, I shall ask my brethren to deal with you as with those who cause divisions. I would give all I own to recall what I did thirty years ago. Stop where you are, and pray God, if perchance the thought of your heart may be forgiven you."

This decided reply put an end to the new-comer's efforts to get a minister who could make more stir.

There is often great power in the little word "no," but sometimes it requires not a little courage to speak it so resolutely as did the silent deacon.

Why Not?

The two plans now presented before the American public for the promotion of popular education are the Protestant and Roman Catholic, or the republican and the hierarchial. The latter, proposes to divide the public funds among the denominations and allow each church to carry on the work of education with its share of the public moneys, or to abandon all taxation for educational purposes and remit the work of education to private schools. This plan, in one or the other of its forms, finds its chief advocates among the Roman Catholic priesthood; but not exclusively among them. Hon. Gerrit Smith is said to have recently published a letter advocating the remission of the work of education to the churches. Some prominent Protestant ecclesiastics are or have been of the same way of thinking. The argument, for it is brief and is specious.

The State cannot impart adequate religious instruction. A separation between the religious and the secular is not really feasible. The youth educated under the State grow up ignorant of divine truth, if not of moral principles. The State Church has been abandoned, and private enterprise more than makes good the lack of public support. If the State were to abandon the work of public education, private enterprise would be found adequate for that also.

This is, in brief, the argument for the discontinuance of our present public school system. We have recently (see *Illustrated Christian Weekly* for November 15, p. 557) stated the arguments more fully by publishing in full a Roman Catholic tract advocating it. We contented ourselves then with simply expressing our dissent. We now state the grounds which lead us, in common with most hearty believers in republican principles and methods, to dissent from it.

1. The plan places all denominations on the same footing in appearance, but not in reality. All other denominations teach loyalty as part of religion; the Roman hierarchy does not. All other denominations claim to accord in spirit with Republican institutions; the Pope publicly denounces religious and civil liberty. All others teach the duty of allegiance to the civil powers; the hierarchy teaches a supreme allegiance to a foreign potentate. All others claim to make no attempt to exert any direct political influence on the destinies of the Republic; the hierarchy does not conceal its purpose to secure the mastery in the municipal government of the great commercial centres, and the control in every State government, and in the national councils. We do not believe that all Roman Catholics are consciously agreed to these designs; but these are the unconcealed designs of the more prominent if not the most powerful of the ecclesiastical leaders.

II. The plan proposes the organization of a new and antagonistic system for the children of some five millions of our population, of foreign and anti-republican origin and associations. They are the refugees, and the descendants from refugees, from unrequited toil, from poverty and oppression in the Old World, who have sought an asylum on these hospitable shores, and have been welcomed to share the rights and privileges as American citizens. It is

our duty, as it is our right, to educate these children in the nature and principles of their adopted country. Can it be deemed strange that we decline to relinquish this sacred duty into the hands of others—into the hands, too, of those whose educational systems in the past have helped to fasten upon Europe the very evils from which these refugees have fled to our free land? On what principle can America be asked to intrust the education of one-eighth of her population to teachers whose fundamental article of faith is not merely supreme allegiance to a foreign power which may at any time become a hostile one, but to a power which openly and publicly condemns the principles and institutions of civil and religious liberty?

Such a scheme of education means ignorance of Republican institutions in the many, and bitter and astute hostility to them in the few.

III. This plan is not demanded by the Roman Catholics. It is not demanded by the Roman Catholic Church. It is no scheme or device of the laity. It is not the spontaneous prompting of parental wishes. It is a scheme of the hierarchy—of a foreign and avowedly hostile hierarchy, of a hierarchy whose head made no concealment of his desire for the disruption of the Republic—to keep the children of America from imbibing American principles, the American spirit, and above all the mental independence which is at once essential to the perpetuity of free institutions and fatal to the perpetuity of the priesthood as a political power. The interests, even the unuttered wishes of the great body of Romanists themselves are adverse, utterly and irreconcilably adverse, to any plan which proposes the disruption of our common school system. The priests do not in this matter represent the people. We are glad to hear, even among them, some strong and earnest voices lifted in indignant protest against any overthrow of our present common school system. We believe that for one that speaks there are hundreds that fain would do so but dare not.

IV. The welfare of the nation depends on its preserving a homogeneous population; on its realization in population as in States of its motto, *E. Pluribus Unum*. This plan aims at no such fusion of all nationalities and creeds in one homogeneous American citizenship, but the disintegration of the now mingling, amalgamating mass, into separate, distinct, antagonistic communities, Roman Catholic, Protestant, Jewish, Infidel, German, Irish, Chinese, African. Our flag would not be the stars and stripes, but Joseph's coat of many colors. We could not appropriate the noble utterance of the Evangelical Alliance, "Not Frenchmen nor Germans." America would be not a composite, but a conglomerate.

These are some of the reasons which lead the people, of all sects and parties, to unite in demanding the preservation of our common school system, and in opposing the schemes of all however presented, which involve its disintegration.—*The Christian Weekly*.

God Sees You.

Many children have read the fairy tales of the Danish writer, Hans Christian Andersen. A pleasant story of his childhood is told in a sketch of his life.

Little Hans was one day with his mother and some other poor neighbors, gleaning in the field of a man who was said to be very harsh and cruel. They saw him coming, and all started to run away. But Hans' clumsy wooden shoes came off; the stubble, or short stumps of the grains talks which had been left by the reapers, hurt his tender feet, so that he could not keep up with the others; and he found he must be caught. The rough owner of the field was very near, and could now almost reach him with his heavy whip; when Hans, whose hopeless case now suddenly filled him with new courage, stopped and turned, and, looking into the man's face, said: "How dare you strike me, when God sees you?"

The anger of his pursuer was subdued at once. Instead of striking the boy, he gently stroked his cheeks, asked his name, and gave him some money. The truth, of which little Hans had reminded him when about to do a mean and cruel act, seemed to make him ashamed of it at once, and to cause him to speak and act kindly.

How many wicked words and acts children as well as grown people might be kept from saying and doing, if they could at the right time be reminded, as that man was, of the presence of God! When you are tempted to speak harshly to your little brothers or sisters, or unduly to your parents; when you are tempted to lie, cheat or steal, to speak a profane or naughty word—ask yourself, "How dare I do this wicked thing, when God can see me?"—*Mother's Magazine*.

THE COMMUNION QUESTION.—When the army of Washington was lying in the vicinity of Morristown, N. J., he heard that the communion service would be held the next Sabbath in the Presbyterian Church of that village. The general at once called on the pastor of that Church, Dr. Jones, to learn if it would accord with the rules of the Church to admit communicants of another denomination.

"Certainly," was the reply; "ours is not the Presbyterian table, General, but the Lord's table. We give the Lord's invitation to all His followers, of whatever name."

"I am glad of it," replied Washington; "that is as it should always be. However, not being quite certain, I called for information. I wish to join with you on that occasion. Though a member of the Church of England, I have no exclusive partialities."

RECENT "EAT IT IS TOO LATE."—In New York glittering life, there was one among the gayest and the brightest. She had beauty, she had intelligence, she had wealth, but postponed until the last sickness, repentance for sin and preparation for eternity. The last sickness came. The doctor said: "You had better tell Mary—tell her very quietly and gently—that it is impossible that she get well." They brought to her the intelligence, but delirium had come upon her, and she said, "Oh! you are mistaken; I am well, perfectly well, I could get up this minute, if I wanted to, and walk forth." From that she went into a stupor and from the stupor to the grave. It would only take three-quarters of an hour to go out where she sleeps to-night. Shall we go out and preach to her of this salvation? Shall we call, "Mary! Mary! fly to Christ!" Ah, it is too late. Her last chance is gone. "As the tree falleth, so it must lie. He that is holy, let him be holy still. He that is filthy, let him be filthy still."—*Tabernacle*.

One of the most remarkable proclamations that were ever issued, was made during the late panic by a banker of Detroit. A run was made on his bank that was quite severe, and in the next day's paper he published his faith during such a trial by saying: "There is help in God; there is wealth in Jesus; there is power in prayer." And gave with it a minute history of himself and a showing of all his assets. The run lasted only a part of the day on which this manifest was published. For so manly a sermon, preached at a time when men were losing their anchorage everywhere, let us do David Preston, the Christian banker of Detroit, full honor.—*Sunday-school Times*.

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Literary Notices.

THE INTERNATIONAL QUESTION BOOK, on the Uniform Series of Sabbath-school Lessons, adopted by the International Bible Lesson Committee for 1874. Parts I and II, pp. 192 and 168. Boston: Henry Hoyt.

The "helps" called out by the Uniform Series multiply. The sight of these volumes recalls old times. Some schools will prefer the handy and compact book to the "Lesson Papers." The first part of the publication contains questions for children, and the second part questions for adults.

PERIODICALS.—The *Living Way*, published in this city by S. D. Simonds, completes the fourth volume.—*Wood's Household Magazine*, S. E. Shutes, New York and Newburgh, is cheap, only \$1.00 a year, but not too good for the mass of readers.—*The Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal* is published in this city by the Drs. Henry Gibbons, and the December number has its usual interest for many readers besides the doctors.—*The Rockford Seminary Magazine* comes to us from the Pierian Union of Rockford Seminary, Rockford, Ill. It is handsomely printed and its pages are filled with graceful compositions. We notice that board and tuition at this Seminary are only \$160 a year—for the daughters of ministers \$100.

LARGER PERIODICALS.—*Blackwood's* for November continues "The Parisians," has an essay on "Temper," a short story entitled "The Missing Bills," notices of five new books, a poem by the name "De Mortuis," three other poems on "Love," "Doubt," and "Despair," by W. W. S., and a political paper on the "Educational Policy of Liberals."—*Old and New* makes more than it ought of the recent sale of the *Atlantic* when it declares itself "the only literary magazine published in New England." If that were really true we would want to make as much as possible of such a solitary representative of New England culture. But whether this statement be taken with some grains of allowance or not, this magazine has always some good articles. Anthony Trollope's new story is commenced in the January number. "Our Sketching Club" is an institution we should think many readers would want to join. Mr. F. S. Drake gives us a study of "The Boston Tea Party." It is amusing to be told that Mr. Burnand's novel, "My Time," is so long that "it has been found necessary to discontinue printing it!"

Stuart Mills' autobiography receives marked attention. You will find this sentence, "It is a matter for congratulation that Madame Mundt has ceased from her labors and been promoted to a world whither, it is to be hoped, her work may follow her!"—*Littell's Living Age* gleams all the fifty-two weeks from the great ranges of foreign literature with good taste. In the number before us, December 20th, we find articles on "Voltaire," "Plutarch's Essays," and a very free characterization of "St. Symeon Salos," who was "a high old saint." Besides these papers is a story, "Lukie's Boys," from the *Sunday Magazine*, and shorter pieces on "Legends of Old America," "China's Future Place in Philology," and "Woman at School." By all means take *Littell's* if you can.—The death of Louis Agassiz will give unusual interest to an article in the *Atlantic* for January, of which we give the following outline: "It is a direct and explicit denial of Darwinism, save as an ingenious speculation. He declares that the different types, Vertebrates, Articulates, Radiates, and Mollusks, never have passed into each other, and that there is no proof that they have ever done so, the only structural differences between individuals of the same stock being monstrosities. He admits the great variation that domestic animals undergo, but contends that these return to their original type when left to nature, to whom he holds, any such law as 'survival of the fittest,' in the Darwinian sense, is unknown. The Darwinian Theory, he admits, has been presented with great charms of style, and with a vast array of interesting facts, which, however, cannot be justly said to prove anything more than startling coincidences. He takes the case of the Ascidian, to which many pin their faith in the descent of man from soft-shelled clams, and calls attention to the fact, established by the late researches of Von Baer, that the strings of cells in the Ascidian, supposed by the Darwinians to be coincidental with the dorsal cord of the vertebrates, runs along the ventral side of the clam, and not along its back. As for the lost link, but for the loss of which the Darwinians claim that their theory would be beyond dispute, Mr. Agassiz shows that the geological formations bear no evidences of their having ever existed; that the strata reveal no types in a state of transmutation, that the species still

extant are identical with their remotest ancestors. In short, he denies all scientific foundation to Darwinism, while treating Darwin and his disciples with the greatest respect and delicacy.

THE OVERLAND.—The *Overland* puts on a holiday dress at the opening of its 12th volume. Its well filled pages, even its advertising columns, seem to indicate a new hopefulness and a new purpose to deserve well of its friends. May those friends increase. Last month reference was made to the editorship of Mr. Avery, which begins with this month. Evidences, especially in "Art Notes," appear of his hand, and also in the typographical accuracy of the present number. The variety of topics is pleasing. Instruction is mingled with what pleases the imagination. It must be a pleasure to be the publisher of so goodly a magazine.

PAMPHLETS.—The "Letter of Resignation and Commemorative Discourse of Cyrus W. Wallace, D.D., pastor of the First Congregational Church, Manchester, N.H.," is a memorial of a model pastorate. How can man fill a nobler position than this man filled for thirty-four years?—"The Mortality, Experience of American Missionaries," by Nathan Willey, contains suggestive statistics and presents facts well worth considering. The pamphlet may be had for 50 cts. at 176 Broadway, N. Y.—"Caesarism. General Grant for a Third Term," by "Burleigh," of the Boston Journal, is printed in a beautiful style, the work having been done at the Riverside Press. In thirty-six pages Matthew Hale Smith discusses, or rather propounds Grant's qualifications for his great post, and disposes to his own satisfaction of some objections which are made to his third elevation to the chair. The matter is put in a terse and live way before the reader. Some sayings and anecdotes are related, which are pointed. But to our mind there is time enough yet to have another opinion as to who shall be the next President. Indeed, it would not be strange if Matthew Hale Smith, himself, should have another opinion before the next Presidential election. He has been known to change his opinions before this.

MISCELLANY.—King John of Saxony is said to have remarked, since 1850 at least one-fourth of the trade of Saxony has been with England and America; and now, thank God, every pupil at our lyceums, who reaches the second class, has to learn to speak English. Every American traveler on the Continent, who has been at all careful in his observations, has been surprised at the number of persons he found who could speak English, and especially in the countries in which popular education is most general.—A writer in *Macmillan's Magazine*, discussing China's future place in Philology, says that not only will the Westerners maintain their position in the East, but that they will make it stronger; and this being the case, the necessary language to be used by the two races will undoubtedly be a firmly established "pigeon English;" not the Queen's English, not the President's English, but the jargon which, as everybody may not know, takes its name from changes in the word "business."—The annual report of the Librarian of Congress exhibits the fact that 12,407 volumes were added to the collection during the year closing December 1st, the aggregate number of books in the library being 258,752 volumes, besides about 50,000 pamphlets. The rapid growth of the library and of the copyright business of the country renders the necessity for a new building to accommodate its overflowing collections an imperative necessity.—Sometimes the *Independent* has paid \$200 for a single prose article—perhaps more—\$50 and \$100 for a single poem of moderate length, and sometimes as high as one thousand dollars for contributed articles in one issue, besides the regular salaries of its large editorial corps.—The *Advocate*, N. Y., says that the hymn "We shall meet beyond the river" was written by Rev. John Atkinson, now pastor of Trinity M. E. Church, Jersey City, about the beginning of 1867. Mr. Atkinson was then pastor of Franklin-street Church in the city of Newark, and the hymn was printed in slips and extensively circulated among the singing people of Franklin-street Church, and was sung by them. From a feeling of delicacy Mr. Atkinson did not allow his name to be printed on the slips, and hence, when the hymn found its way into the music books, in which it has had a circulation of over a half-million copies, it appeared without authorship.—A new paper is soon to be issued in Chicago, to be called the *Alliance*, to be conducted by Prof. David Swing and Mr. Thomas.

The Pacific Theological Seminary expects to receive \$5,000 from the estate of the late S. A. Hitchcock, of Massachusetts. There are five students in the theological class of this Seminary, and nine in the preparatory class.

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THE PACIFIC.

SAN FRANCISCO:
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All communications on business should be addressed to C. A. Klose, Box 2348, San Francisco. Publication office Corner Clay and Sansome.

The Congregational Club meets every Monday at 1.30 P.M., at the library room of the first Cong. church edifice, cor. of Post and Mason streets, San Francisco. Ministers and members of Congregational churches are always cordially welcomed at these meetings. Visitors to the State from the East or elsewhere, are specially invited to find the place, and thus make the acquaintance of their brethren here.

The Permanent Committee of Home Missions will hold its second quarterly meeting on Monday, January 12th, in Rev. Dr. Stone's study, at 2.30 P.M. A full attendance is earnestly requested.
J. H. WARREN, Secretary.

What a stormy week we had in which to say good-bye to the old year, and to welcome in the new one! Not a day without rain till Saturday, and Saturday brought a severe hoar-frost. The darkness and the rain of Thursday last were unusual—and we do not recall a New Year's day more gloomy and forbidding. Most of those who began the day with customary calls, fancying that the clouds would break away at noon, were forced to give it up before the day closed, and the evening calls and celebrations were exceedingly few and subdued. Well, it is a comfort to know that, the darker and wetter the days of January are; the brighter and juicier will be the days of June. If we can only get behind it, we are assured that every cloud will show a silver lining.

The publishers of the Sacramento Daily Union showed even more than their usual enterprise and public spirit in their annual number, issued on the morning of January 1st. This number was a quadruple sheet of sixteen pages and contained an immense amount of matter in the way of annals, chronicles, reviews, and all sorts of statistics for city, county, state, nation, and globe. The persons who read it through will very likely become wearied; but if they take it all firmly into their memory they will be persons to be envied for the amount of knowledge they will have acquired. The Union has been winning some victories of late; and on the whole wears its honors meekly. It has many unquestionable merits, and holds its own amid the changes of time and the mutations of affairs.

Agassiz and Darwinism.

The late Professor Agassiz, as is well known, did not accept the theory of development as propounded by Darwin. He never affirmed, indeed, that it could not possibly be true, nor did he ever go out of his way to attack it or any other hypothesis, but then he did, from time to time, in his later teachings, express a decided and respectful refusal to adopt it, because, as it seemed to him, the facts of animal life, as at present known, do not prove—if anything disprove—it. Agassiz' attitude toward Darwinism may be, perhaps, best stated by saying that, in his view, we have not the facts sufficiently in hand to enable us to pronounce upon the mode by which the different animal species come into being, and that it is greatly to be regretted that so many prominent naturalists of our time seem inclined to construct hypotheses, rather than investigate phenomena. "It is easy," says the Swiss savan, with a telling sarcasm, "to fling theories into the world broadcast, based upon a few imperfect and shallow observations, and palm them off upon those more ignorant than their originators; but it is one thing to theorize about what nature may do, and another to know, by virtue of patient and intense study what she does do."

The facts of animal life, as at present known, clearly sustain, in the view of the Cambridge Zoologist, so far as they do anything, no other hypothesis than that the different species of living creation originated in distinct acts of creation. To those advanced Darwinians who are reluctant to admit the intervention of intellectual power in the diversity which obtains in nature, Agassiz replies, "What of it if it was true?" The world has arisen in some way or other. How it originated, is the great question, and Darwin's theory, like all other attempts to explain the origin of life, is

thus far merely conjectural. I believe he has not even made the best conjecture possible in the present state of our knowledge."

The facts of the case, possibly, do not sustain the doctrine of distinct animal creations; they certainly do not the Darwinian doctrine of transmutation, for several reasons. One is this, That just that is wanting which, if it were forthcoming would prove the Darwinian conclusions, viz.: A living animal, or the remains of an extinct one, in process of transition from one species or genus to another. It was supposed, indeed, a few years since, that such a discovery had been made, of an animal occupying an equivocal or half-way position between the Mollusks and Vertebrates, but more accurate investigations showed that the animal was no mongrel at all, but a true and proper mollusk as much as the clam or oyster. Here, then is a fact or rather absence of fact which is scarcely less than decision against the transmutation doctrine, inasmuch that the West-minster Review, which is naturally and necessarily in sympathy with Darwinism in its general scope, was constrained to tuck away the theory in the alcove of dogmas labeled, "Possibly true, but not yet proven."

Another fact which powerfully militates against the development hypothesis, is the noticeable maintenance and preservation of organic types from generation to generation and age to age. No animal within historic times and so far as we know during the geologic epochs, has ever permanently swerved from its own type. Changes occur, indeed, within given limits, introducing fresh varieties and new breeds. Domestication largely works in this way, so also metamorphosis and alternate generation. The butterfly produces the caterpillar and the caterpillar the butterfly, and so on; but these are only revolutions within a definite cycle—after a certain number of generations the offspring come back to the original type. And domesticated animals, when left to themselves, revert again to their native varieties. Neither domestication, metamorphosis, or any other known process of nature or art, have ever been known to produce a new species. Race, too, in its broad, structural characteristics, is seen holding its own, even against the influence of climate and external surroundings. Jews, not in complexion, perhaps, but in general physical make up, are Jews everywhere, whether living in India or England, and the Castilians of Cuba and Mexico are as markedly Castilians as those of Spain. Broad animal types, too, hold their way unchanged down through the geologic epochs. It is not true that ever since animal life began on earth, lower forms have developed into higher, for in hundreds of cases, as all geologists know, the higher have appeared first and the lower afterward. The facts of organic life thoroughly investigated and honestly interrogated, do not corroborate, but the rather contradict, the Darwinian conclusions.

It makes no particular difference with christian theology whether the development theory be true or false, for christianity occupies the moral realm, not the physical, and exercises no control over the conclusions of science. That Jehovah so arranged it at the beginning that the principle of life should automatically develop and pass into a variety of forms, and the vital germ thus diversify itself according to an inherent power originally given it, the christian has no objection to believing, provided it is true. Only the facts of the case, as thus far observed, indicate that it is not true.

One thing, however, is true: that, if there is any God at all, then the universe, animate and inanimate, organic and inorganic, is His creation. The clearness, the earnestness and grandeur, even, with which Agassiz, in almost the last lines traced by his pen affirms his belief of the truth, can hardly fail to command the attention of thoughtful minds. "The organic creation," says this greatest of naturalists, "has all the correspondence of a connected plan. It has just that kind of resemblance in the parts, so much and no more, as always characterizes intellectual work proceeding from the same source. It has that freedom of manifestation, that independence, which characterizes the work of mind, as compared with the work of law. In the system of animal life, as a whole, and in its various parts, I behold the manifestations of mind acting consciously with intention towards one object from beginning to end. And for this reason do I hold that this world of ours is not the result of the action of unconscious organic forces, but the work of an intelligent conscious power."

Rev. J. W. Brier, Jr., received from his people in Grass Valley, Christmas, a purse of \$100, and other presents. Four united with the Church last Sunday.

Week-Day Lecture.

BY THE REV. A. L. STONE, D.D.

Wednesday Eve., Dec. 31st, 1873.

When we review our life as to our earthly fortune, our hearts are, for the most part, I think, filled with emotions of joy and thankfulness. The reason of this is, we are looking at the record of God's providential faithfulness. This record, fairly read, always honors the bounty and constancy of that fatherly giver. Not that our way has been always smooth, on days all bright and on nights all restful; but that we have been safely brought through all changes by that guiding and helpful hand. We have suffered the pain of sickness, but God has healed us; we have been weary and spent, but God has rested and refreshed us; we have stumbled and fallen, but God has lifted us upon our feet again. We cannot count up our mercies; food, shelter, raiment, books, friends and ministers to every need of body, mind, and heart. This kind of review makes a jubilee of lapsing seasons and of finished years.

But when our review turns the pages of our spiritual life we come back from that reading saddened, distressed, and ashamed. Even here we could testify that God has been faithful, he has redeemed his promises, and if we are thinking of his grace, we should have only a song of praise. But we are thinking of ourselves; we are retracing our own footsteps. So many failures! So much weakness and faltering! So little progress! We meant to have been meek; but it seems to us we have been as resentful, passionate, and violent as ever. We hoped to gain something in patience; but we have been as gregarious, irritable, and peevish as before. We sought the sweet grace of humility. It seemed to us that it would be easy to cultivate that spirit; for what had we to be proud of? Neither before God nor man could we hold our head high in any consciousness of greatness and merit. But when the list came and we were crowded unceremoniously aside, ignored, made to feel of no account, other men's estimates as low of us as our own, then we lifted our face in haughty self-assertion. We desired to wear the crown of a victorious faith. We thought we could trust God in any of his providences with us and with the great cause which is dearest to us. But the clouds gathered so thick and black, the sea was so rough and angry, that we began to sink, and in utter terror cried; "Lord save us or we perish!"

So we have not much comfort in the testimony which our christian experience bears to our fidelity and constancy. Every such review makes us hang our head in the confusion of self-reproach, and the effect of this feeling is to depress us for the future. Shall we ever do any better? When shall we overcome our besetments and infirmities? Looking back, what courage we gain for coming struggles? This upbraiding past makes us despondent as we face the months and the trials before us.

Now I bring you to night a strong word with which to go forward:—"My grace is sufficient for thee." You look up as you hear this word. It is not on your level. It is spoken from overhead. It is no boldness of inward confidence; it is no comfort of self-consciousness; it is no rallying of resolution and endeavor. It is a pledge of celestial help; it is a key to a storehouse of strength above. Jesus, our Lord and Savior moves before us along these opening paths whose mists and shadows dismay us, and bids us look to him with courage and hope in all weakness and doubt.

Looking to him as our leader will keep us from wandering and fainting. There are his footprints for our guidance, and his victories over evil to inspire us with valor and steadfastness.

He will give us clearness and keenness of spiritual discernment. When our views were hazy upon questions of right and duty, he will make the light so shine that our convictions shall be positive and controlling.

He will keep before us the great evangelic motives. They will rise upon us and move all our feelings and purposes as the orbs of heaven move and sway the tides of the ocean.

He will nourish the plants of piety and the graces of the spirit. These growths have taken root in our heart. But the soil is unfavorable and the air is chill. Out of the clouds of the upper sky he will pour down a nurturing rain that will bring the plants to vigor and maturity.

I put this banner into your hand. Clasp it and lift it on high, let it wave every morning over your head. Read its inscription as you meet every hostile influence. Carry it bravely through all the round of the year.

The International Sunday-school Lesson Help.

For Jan. 11: "The Birth of Moses."—Ex. 2: 1-10.

The oppression of the Israelites spoken of in the last lesson, continued, and was supplemented with infanticide. Unsuccessful in securing the cooperation of the tender-hearted midwives, the king commanded that every son born of an Hebrew mother should be cast into the river Nile. This is the great river of Egypt, longer than the Mississippi. Measured by its course, it has been traced over two thousand three hundred miles from its mouth. It empties into the Mediterranean Sea. Annual inundations enable the inhabitants to irrigate the whole valley. Insufficient inundations cause years of drouth, excessive inundations, foster plagues, and injure crops. The river has contributed essentially to the prosperity of Egypt, and will ever be memorable by reason of its connection with the history of Moses.

The lesson treats of the parentage, birth and preservation of Moses. It is especially interesting to the younger pupils.

1. The parentage of Moses. He was of the house of Levi, Jacob's third son. The family, or tribe, were afterwards set apart as the representatives of the spiritual life of the people—"an Israel within an Israel." His father's name was Amram; the name of his mother was Jokebed.

2. The birth of Moses. His parents already had a daughter, Miriam, and a son, Aaron. The former is called (in verse 8) "maid"—a Hebrew term indicating that she was more than a child. It is applied to those who are of marriageable age. This does not necessitate our supposing that she was more than thirteen or fourteen years of age. Aaron, at this time, was three years of age. (Ex. 7: 7.) The infant Moses was more than usually beautiful in form and features, and as his character developed was seen to be beautiful before God. (Acts 7: 20.) (Heb. 11: 23.) This beauty was, however, a source of anxiety to his parents. Depict the scene: a mother rejoices in the birth of a son, but upon second thought, anguish fills the mother's heart. The hard working and enslaved father trembles. They know not at what moment an Egyptian may enter and tear the infant from the mother's breast and throw it to the hungry crocodiles of the Nile. For three months the anxious mother hides from her neighbors the fact that she has an infant son, trembling lest she lose the child, on whom God's favor seems to rest in marked degree. Mary, the mother of our Lord, had a similar experience. Compare Moses with Christ, Pharaoh with Herod. Speak of the anxiety of every worthy mother for her infant children. How many sacrifices she makes for them, how many prayers she offers.

3. The preservation of Moses. Upon the banks of the Nile there formerly grew the papyrus and quorum, which is believed to be the celebrated paper-reed of antiquity. This papyrus, or bulrush, as it is translated in our English Bible, has an angular stem from three to six feet in height. Sometimes it grows to a height of twelve or fourteen feet. "The root was used for fuel, the stem for making boats, and the bark or rind for making sails, shoes, garments, and paper."

Unable longer to conceal the child, his mother made a basket of papyrus. Asphalt and pitch were used to make it water-tight. The child, probably asleep, was placed in this floating cradle, or ark, as our version calls it.

Compare and contrast this ark with Noah's ark. Placed upon the brink of the river, half-concealed by the papyrus, the basket may have appeared to have been caught in the reeds. Josephus says it floated down the river. The sister watched it. Here we see illustrated the ingenuity of the maternal heart when danger is near, devising a remarkable plan for the preservation of the child. The plan is executed with minuteness of detail, as though all depended upon human instrumentality. Then comes the abandonment of the child—not in despair to fate, but in faith, to God. Jokebed was a real heroine, a worthy mother, a woman of remarkable faith.

The sequel. Pharaoh's daughter, whom Josephus calls Thermuthis, comes to the river to bathe, perhaps for religious ablution. When the babe is brought to her it weeps. Its tears appeal to her womanly nature. She understands the situation. She knows well enough of what nation the child is and why it is left there. She resolves upon adopting the beautiful child. Little does she realize that with utmost freedom she is working out the purposes of Jehovah. "For this very purpose" God had raised her up, yet she would have revolted at the thought of being instru-

mental in fulfilling God's purposes. God uses everyone. It is better to understand this, and with a thankful heart "work together with God," but if ignorant of it, or skeptical concerning it, or determined to war against God's purposes, as Pharaoh did, God will nevertheless use men. "The wrath of man shall praise him."

Miriam performs her part well. She was doubtless instructed beforehand by her mother what to do in certain contingencies. Josephus relates that the child refused the breast of Egyptian mothers, and that Miriam ventured to suggest to the king's daughter that it might go to an Hebrew mother, and so was sent by the princess for some Hebrew nurse. This, of course is, at the best, tradition. The fact is that God so ordered events that the faithful woman who had trusted her child to God was not disappointed. Think of Jokebed being paid wages for nursing her own son! All that she had she would have given rather than not nurse him. Picture the joy in that home when the mother returned with the child. We do not know at what age the child was returned to the royal household. He received the name of Moses from the king's daughter. The name is Egyptian, signifying "drawn out."

1. This lesson exhibits beautifully what multitudes owe to the devotion and faith of a christian mother. Every scholar should be reminded of his obligations to such a parent. The richest legacy any of us can have is the memory of a faithful and prayerful christian mother.

2. We are taught to use diligently all means necessary, while at the same time we trust in God fully to make the means effectual. Paul, when the shipwreck off the coast of Malta was imminent, said to the men on board, "there shall be no loss of any man's life among you," and yet to the soldiers he said, "except these abide in the ship ye cannot be saved."

3. We learn that man's extremity is God's opportunity. "When the tale of of bricks is doubled then comes Moses." When we feel that we cannot bear the burden of sin, we find that there is a sufficient Saviour, able and willing to save.

4. This lesson suggests to us our deliverer. Jesus as a child, threatened with death by command of Herod, is carried into Egypt, and afterwards becomes the deliverer of Israel from the bondage of sin. Moses was the deliverer of a nation. Christ is the Saviour of the world. Moses was the adopted son of Pharaoh. Christ is the son of God.

Religious Intelligence.

The West.

The Sabbath School of the Taylor Street Church, held a Christmas Festival on the 30th ult., which was greatly enjoyed by all present, especially the little folks. After two or three hours had been spent in various amusements, Santa Claus appeared, and dispersed his gifts with a free hand, all of the children, several teachers and the Superintendent being remembered.

Five persons united with the Taylor Street Cong'l Church in this city at their last communion—two by letter, and three on profession. Two, also joined the First church, and two the Mariners' church.

The Church in Woodland takes a new start. At the Annual meeting Jan. 29th the little band felt sadly discouraged. An old debt of \$500 burdened them with but little prospect of relief. It was voted to suspend services indefinitely. To some this looked like disbanding. Word was sent to the Superintendent, with request to visit them. He spent last Sunday with them. Unusually large congregations assembled. They have voted not only to go on, but the entire debt was assumed by sixteen, on condition that the whole be paid by Saturday night of this week. When the Superintendent left he considered it as good as paid. Some are now earnestly talking of buying Central Hall, the finest audience room in Woodland, for a Congregational Church. The elements in that Church, and Society when fairly set to work, can be depended upon after this for any emergency or enterprise.

The Rev. J. A. Banfield, lately of Leavenworth, Kansas, and for three years editor of an educational journal in that city, has recently arrived in our State, and sojourns in Sacramento for the present. He is expected to preach in Woodland, next Sunday. He comes to us "a man of good report."

A lot for a Congregational church in San Bernardino has at last been secured, and a brick church is talked about. Mr. Girard has spared no efforts to build up what he found nearly ruined on his arrival. Mrs. Girard is proving herself a most efficient aid to the Home Mis-

sionary in this hard and difficult field.

The new year opens auspiciously with the Congregational Church in Sonoma. Five were received into its communion yesterday, three on profession, a mother and two married daughters; one of the latter, Lydia Lake, brought her four children for baptism at the same time. Another brother had been admitted by vote, but is absent for medical aid. A sun-shining Sabbath brought out the largest congregation yet known to the new church building, or to the mid-winter experience of the church.

Rev. J. M. Barrows has been commissioned by the A. H. M. S., to take charge of the Congregational Church in Salt Lake City. He preached his first sermon on the last Sunday in the year. He is spoken of in high terms, and has made good impressions on the people there. The Advance congratulates the Mormon City on having such a man there.

The good people of Dixon have given their minister another surprise party, full of pleasure and satisfaction to all concerned. * * * The first praise service in Dixon, was held in connection with the Annual Thanksgiving service, and was a decided success. * * * A Sabbath School and preaching service on Sunday afternoons have been held for some little time at Udell's School House, about six miles west of Dixon. Prospects appear favorable for christian work in that district. * * * Dixon has had its annual Christmas tree in the M. E. Church. The Congregational minister gave the Christmas address (a short one) and retired, but subsequently returned as Santa Claus in costume, and received the loud and long continued plaudits of a crowded house. G. M.

The Rev. G. M. Dexter and wife, missionaries to Japan, reached Yokohama on the 26th of October, and Kobe on the 31st; whence they proceeded to Osaka, their field of labor, early in November. They are in good health, having had a pleasant voyage, but not a quick one, of 28 days. The small-pox broke out among the hundreds of Chinese in the steerage after the vessel had been a few days at sea. This caused some inconvenience and alarm, but none of the cabin passengers caught the infection, and comparatively few in the steerage.

The Boston Daily News, of December 24th, brings us a report of the way in which the Boston Cong'l club commemorated the landing of the Pilgrims. That Boston celebration was so much like the one which our Cong'l club enjoyed, that we are constrained to believe that it must have been almost as successful and as brilliant as ours.

The California Christian Advocate appears with a new head and in new type, and is very much improved in respect to its general make up. The type of the running title, at the head of the pages, is blacker and heavier than we should have selected but it may suit others. The conductors are to be congratulated.

The East.

CONSECRATION OF BISHOP CHENEY.—The consecration of Rev. Charles Edward Cheney of Chicago, Bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church, took place in Christ Church, of which Mr. Cheney is rector, December 11th. The services were in accordance with the formula arranged by the Council of the Reformed Episcopal Church recently held in New York. The Cheney case, is said, is ended by the resignation by Mr. Cheney of his rectorship. The Bishop will now take possession, and the congregation will go out and build a house where they can worship God in accordance with the dictates of their own consciences and the ritual of good old Bishop White's prayer book.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH ANNUAL MEETING.—"Burling" says the annual meeting of Plymouth Church took place on Friday night. At least 800 persons attended. From first to last there was not a discordant note. The dissenters in the church are 25 in number, many of them women, as against an organization of 3,000. Yet not one of this number spoke a word of opposition. The exciting scenes of the past three months did not produce a ripple. Deacon Benedict, one of the disaffected, resigned his office. Not a word was spoken. The resignation was unanimously accepted, and the vacancy at once filled as unanimously. Mr. Bowen appeared on the platform, which was accorded to him without opposition, and read a long protest against the action of the church in his case. He denied that he had ever made "confession or apology." The entering on the minutes of a part of the tripartite treaty he denounced as a "flagrant wrong, and a public violation of a solemn, private, and personal agreement." Without a word of comment the Protest was referred to a special committee.

ITEMS.—A very interesting occasion was the fiftieth anniversary of the Phillips Congregational Church, Boston, held on the 10th ult. The Rev. Dr. Theodore B. Lyman, assistant Bishop elect of the Episcopal Diocese of North Carolina, was consecrated on the 11th inst., at Christ Church, Raleigh. A great deal of religious interest is shown in Dr. Talma's church in Brooklyn, N. Y. The Congregationalist says that Dr. Olmstead, editor of the *Watchman and Recorder*, the leading Baptist paper of New England, took part in the celebration of the Lord's Supper with the congregation at Mr. Revan's (Congregational) chapel in London, on the 27th of November. The Rector of St. Paul's, Washington, recently exchanged with a colored pastor of the same church (Episcopal) and only a few rebels could not stand it!—Gen. C. H. Howard having resigned his office of District Secretary of the American Missionary Association, and the Executive Committee of the Association having requested Rev. W. W. Patton, D. D., to accept the position of Secretary at the West, for the period of six months, Dr. Patton has consented. James Lenox, the philanthropist of New York, who it is said gave away yearly \$100,000, is a Presbyterian, and an elder in the Fifth Avenue Church of that city. He is a plain "old-fashioned" man, and because he does not approve of the use of the organ, the church is deficient in this instrument. The Rev. Dr. Vermilye, of the Theological Seminary in Hartford, Ct., is a sufferer from rheumatism reaching to his chest and heart, and proposed to pass the winter in Florida. Dr. Armitage, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Wisconsin, died on Sunday, 14th ult., in the 44th year of his age.

MADISON SQUARE.—The congregation of the Madison Square Presbyterian church of New York city, (Rev. Dr. Adams having resigned to assume the Presidency of the Union Theological Seminary) has voted unanimously to call Rev. Joseph T. Duryea, D. D., of Brooklyn, with a salary of \$8,000 and \$2,000 additional for house rent. A committee, of which Dr. Adams is chairman, was appointed to present the call.

NEWMAN HALL.—Rev. Newman Hall of London, has been in Boston lately. He preached grandly and begged with energy. The begging is for the Lincoln Memorial Tower, which is being built by the side of Dr. Hall's new church. The Doctor has somehow managed to open American purses. He will carry back with him to London some \$10,000.

DR. GUTHRIE'S EXTENSIVE STYLE.—The Rev. Dr. Hanna making mention of Rev. Dr. Guthrie's extemporaneous powers, says: "No discourses ever delivered from the pulpit had more the appearance of extemporaneous addresses. None were ever more carefully thought over, more completely written out beforehand, or more accurately committed to memory. If ever there was any one who might have trusted to the spur of the moment for the words to be employed, it was he. No reader speaker ever stepped upon a platform; his deep sense of the sacredness of the pulpit, and the importance of weighing well every word that should proceed from it, was such that he never trusted to a passing impulse to mold even a single phrase. Yet in the manuscript there were often phrases, sentences, illustrations, that one on hearing them could scarcely believe to have been other than the suggestion of the moment, linking themselves as apparently they did, with something that was then immediately before the speaker's eye. The explanation of this lay in the power (possessed in any considerable degree by but few, possessed by him in perfect measure) of writing as if a large audience were around him, writing as if speaking, realizing the presence of a crowd before him, and having that presence as a continual stimulus to thought and constant molder of expression. The difference in fact that there almost invariably is between written and spoken address, was by his vivid imagination and quick sympathies reduced to a minimum, if not wholly obliterated. Herein lay one great secret of his great power as a preacher."

Cheap Fares and Freights Southward.—The new management of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. seem determined to make the line a popular one, by inaugurating a schedule of popular charges, and insisting upon courteous treatment for travellers and shippers on the part of all their employees. Having declined longer to pay the annual salary of \$33,000 to the owners of the "William Wabster," that steamer has again been laid on as an opposition boat to San Diego and was ported.

To meet this, the P. M. S. S. Co. have reduced their fares: To San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara, \$6; San Pedro and Anaheim, \$8; San Diego, \$10; freight to either place, \$2.50 per ton. At these rates, a very large increase of travel in that direction will soon be observed; and owners of land may reasonably anticipate a revival of that interest; for the advantages of our southern counties need only to be seen to be appreciated, which high fares have greatly restricted for the past two years. —*Real Estate Reporter of the Pacific Coast.*

News Summary.

General Items.

Many of the pictures exhibited at the Art Gallery are for sale.

The assessed value of property in Sacramento is \$7,632,675.

There are now 399 patients in the City and County Hospital.

There will be seeded to grain in Monterey Valley this season about 115,000 acres.

Rev. G. Hines, a pioneer of Methodism in Oregon, died on the 9th inst.

The Diocese of California is nearly \$22,000 in debt for salary to Bishop Kip (Episcopal).

The new Methodist Church at Watsonville, will be dedicated on the 4th of January.

Forty thousand acres of new land are being sown in wheat in the neighborhood of Salinas.

Last Sunday a German branch of the Lutheran Church dedicated a house of worship in Napa City.

Napa City is at the present time twenty times larger than the original site, as laid off by Nathaniel Coombs in 1848.

The two milling companies at Oregon City have purchased 550,000 bushels of wheat during the present season.

There are more than 100 Eastern visitors at Los Angeles, enjoying the charming winter weather of Southern California.

The Real Estate Associates of Oakland have commenced the erection of six houses near the Col. John Scott tract, to cost \$350,000 each.

The people of Santa Barbara have just raised \$10,000 by subscription to pay off the debt on the college located in that place.

Baltimore distributes weekly 6,520 gallons of coal and 510 barrels of bread, supplying daily 160 families, representing 700 persons.

Alvinza Hayward has just finished a barn at Bartlett Springs, Lake county, costing \$8,000. He has also a cottage for his family there.

There are six churches in Hollister—Congregational, Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Methodist South, Disciple and Roman Catholic.

The trunk-line between Chicago and New Orleans is so nearly completed, that in a week or two one can travel between the two cities in one car, with no other change than that of climate.

Efforts are making to advance freight to England and depress the price of wheat with some show of success, as tonnage is comparatively scarce.

Five hundred merino ewes belonging to Need & Plamart, near Hicksville, were drowned recently by a sudden rise of water caused by the storm.

Norman Porter, of San Jose, has been offered \$1,000 for two Palm trees, to be removed at the expense and risk of the purchaser. Mr. Porter declined the offer.

The Sacramento beet sugar factory have suspended operations for want of material. The farmers failed to raise the beets. They all went in for wheat.

Master-Printers in England complain that they cannot get good-jobbing compositors, and that there is a great scarcity of proof-readers.

The Oakland City Council adopted a resolution Monday evening to employ C. A. Tuttle, D. P. Barstow, and A. Campbell, Sr., to draft a new charter for the city.

The new sewer proposed from Lake Merritt across Oakland in a westerly direction to the bay will be 11,700 feet in length, and will cost, by estimate, not less than \$113,882.

A French medical journal says that women employed in type-foundries and printing-offices suffer peculiarly from lead poisoning, "the power of maternity being more or less annihilated among them from this cause."

The Artesian well at the Benicia Arsenal, which has now been a year or more in progress with the aid of the best machinery and appliances, has reached a depth of 600 feet.

Timothy Paige has filed a complaint in the Fourth District Court against Samuel M. Brown, to compel the delivery of 6,000 head of sheep, wrongfully taken from his lands in Merced county, or \$22,000 value thereof, and \$508 damages.

The lot 40x140 feet, situated on Howard street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth, has been leased by B. J. Shay for a term of five years to Sam Kee, as a Chinese boarding-house for Einstein Bros' factory.

A resident sportsman suggests the propriety of stocking the State with woodcock. These birds are abundant in Japan, where they are held sacred, and large numbers can easily be caught and brought here at a trifling expense.

General Beale has arrived at Los Angeles with an Eastern capitalist, who contemplates the purchase of the San Vicente ranch, with a view to the construction of a wharf at Shoo Fly, and running a narrow gauge railroad from there to this city.

J. C. Merrill & Co., agents for the new Australian line of steamers, have made application to the Harbor Commissioners for 400 feet of the south side of Market-street wharf with the privilege of building a shed 300 feet long and 60 feet wide.

A new wagon and carriage road is to be built next summer from Hot Springs to the Lick Observatory grounds, and from thence to Tahoe city. The distance will be about seven miles. When completed, the road will furnish a delightful drive for visitors.

The California Savings and Loan Society announce a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum on term deposits, and 8 per cent. per annum on ordinary deposits, for the term ending December 31st. The bank commenced business a few months ago.

It is noteworthy that tonnage is not being listed for this port so rapidly as it has been listing. Sixty days ago, the inward-bound California fleet numbered 163 vessels. Since then, 96 of these have arrived, and only 60 new ones have been secured to take their places. The fleet now on the way numbers 117 vessels.

They are going to introduce civil marriage in Italy. A law will shortly be submitted to the Italian Chamber making the civil marriage ceremony obligatory, and punishing any priest or clergyman who shall perform a marriage rite unless the civil requirements have first been complied with.

J. Kindelberger, of 147 Tehama street, is the inventor of a small brass grip, fastened to the side of a vehicle, into which the reins, at the proper degree of tension, are inserted. If the reins are evenly inserted, it will be impossible for any horse without a repetition of very hard tuggings, to slacken the strain. The contrivance will, if brought into general use, have a tendency to prevent runaways.

That the lately lost French ship should be called the *Ville du Havre*, while her sister ships are the *Ville de Paris*, and so on, is accounted for by the fact that there is no such city as Havre. *Le Havre*, or "The Harbor," is the designation of the famous seaport commonly known as Havre. In full, the name is *Le Havre de Grace*, or "The Harbor of Mercy," just as the name of the place we call "Havana," or "The Havana," is *San Cristobal de la Habana*, that is, "St. Christopher of the Harbor," or "The Harbor of St. Christopher."

Lives there a man with nose so red who never to himself has said, "I'll pay before I go to bed, then I owe the printer?" —*Branden Republican.*

Yes, there are some I know full well, but they, I fear, will go to—well—the place where there's no winter. —*Panola Star.*

You're blind, Star, your reason's dim, or you'd not argue such a whim; e'en Satan had would not have him who falls to pay the printer! —*Tupelo Journal.*

We're glad that now the means are found to bring the back subscribers round—so when you've run your course of years, pay then at last your full arrears; but—no arrears to have to pay is better far, we think and say. —*Land Owner.*

\$150,000 given away the present year to the people of America by Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, New York, in his little memorandum books, amounting to over two hundred and fifty tons in weight, and the paper for which costs about \$125,000. This the Doctor is enabled to do by reason of the superior merits of his Family Medicines, which yearly and rapidly increase in popularity, their sale now reaching over half a million dollars worth for the year, and exceeding that of any other medicines manufactured for general sale, as shown by the amount of United States Revenue stamps purchased for stamping them.

Special Notices.

A NAHL HAVING ESTABLISHED A STUDIO at No. 121 Montgomery St., is now prepared to do any kind of Artistic Work, from a small Miniature on Porcelain to a Life-size Portrait in Crayon or Pastel. Copying from small, faded Pictures a specialty. Also, designing of every description. Instructions given in every branch of the Art.

For the very best PHOTOGRAPHS go to BRADLEY & RULOVSON'S, 429 Montgomery St., San Francisco. Closed on Sunday.

For the very best PHOTOGRAPH PAINTING go to EMILY R. EASTMAN, at 426 Kearny street. jan30

MESSRS. W. F. & N. J. BAYLEY, at THEIR NEW Art Gallery, 526 Montgomery Street, near Clay, make the best Photographic Sun Prints, warranted to keep their color, at 25 per cent. less than is now charged elsewhere, and perfect satisfaction guaranteed. Also photographs in every style.

The next term of Washington College will commence on Jan. 7th, 1874. Within an hour's ride from San Francisco, pleasantly located on the line of the C. P. Railroad, and possessing a full corps of able teachers, this Institute offers every facility to students, for acquiring a practical and accomplished education. We wish the College all manner of success, and Rev. and Mrs. Harmon, "A Happy New Year."

All things being equal, there should be no difficulty in obtaining a first class roll of butter at any store; the exception, however, is the rule. But at J. R. Bennett & Co.'s stalls, 35 & 36 California market, housekeepers can get the best; and to guarantee that the quality of the butter is purest, choicest and most delicious in the market, ask for their "B" brand. "B" stands for Bennett's Best Butter. We have used it, and we know whereof we speak.

Referring to the advertisement of McLaren, Jones & Co., in another column, we are happy to call the attention to the fact that, in the opinion of these gentlemen, there is a profitable field for home manufactures on this coast. We have tried the Door Spring which they make, and found it superior to the strongest we had found in the market before; and their Oil Polish, it is claimed, will give a brilliant lustre on a boot just oiled. Manufacturers are the great need of our State; and we trust a liberal patronage will reward this enterprise.

DENTISTRY IN 1873.—The question is often asked, Is it necessary that such exorbitant charges should be made to ensure good dental operations? We answer, unhesitatingly, No! When times were prosperous and money plenty people did not mind about high prices for dentistry, provided they obtained good work. But in these close times the case is altered. Dr. J. R. Porter, at his elegant office, No. 22 Montgomery street, opposite the Lick House entrance, is doing the very best of all kinds of Dental Work at New York prices. Beautiful and durable gold fillings inserted for \$2.00 and upwards; larger and more complicated ones, as well as cheap fillings inserted, correspondingly low. All operations warranted, and perfect satisfaction guaranteed.

J. & W.—Don't stand aghast with awe and fear, eyes wide open, hair on end and fingers tightly clasped with the idea that these mysterious symbols are cabalistic signs, and represent some secret organization of masked demons, who carry terror and dismay with their midnight prowlings, and disperse on the dawn of morning. No! They are only the initials of Jones & Wilkinson, the princes of Dry Goods dealers, No. 188 Third Street, near Howard. Hall or snow, rain or sunshine, they are selling off at present at greatly reduced rates the cheapest lot of Black Silks, Shawls and Dress Goods ever offered in San Francisco. We have not the space to enumerate all the beautiful goods at their store, and the ruinous prices they are selling them at, but if our friends will do as we did, give them a call, examine their stock, and learn their prices, we believe they will concur with us that the best place to go "a shopping," and the most pleasant place to be waited upon is at Jones & Wilkinson, 188 Third Street.

A very significant fact, which arises as a consequence of the working of the Adulteration Act, is that during the past four or five weeks green teas have fallen in price to such an extent that a considerable loss has ensued to the wholesale trade, it being estimated that thousands of pounds have been lost quite recently through this cause. As an instance, it may be mentioned that at public auction on Thursday some green teas were sold which showed a loss of 9d. per lb.—certainly a serious matter for the trade. None of these teas are really adulterated, but, like most of the green teas, are "faced" in China, and are not in the least injurious. In view of recent prosecutions, where in many instances fines have been most unjustly imposed, grocers are naturally diffident about selling green teas; hence the falling off in the demand.—*London Grocer.*

The readers of the Pacific will bear in mind that the Tea House of Hany & Co., 928 Market, between Stockton and Powell streets, sells Teas as low, if not lower than any house in the city. Their specialty is on choice Black Teas. The famous X. X. English Breakfast, they sell for \$1.00 per pound. They sell a very fine Formosa Oolong, at 75 cents per pound, which from personal experience we can heartily recommend.

DR. ABORN'S OFFICES AND LABORATORY, NO. 213 GEARY ST.

SPEEDY AND RADICAL CURES OF THE most obstinate and long-standing cases of Nasal Catarrh, Ozena, Deafness, Discharges from the Ears, Asthma, Bronchitis and Consumption. Also, Stomach Disorders, Heart, Liver, Kidney and Nervous Affections, Etc., Etc.

OFFICE HOURS—A. M. to 3 P. M.; 4 to 7 P. M.

LOVERS OF Fine Butter

SHOULD NOT FAIL TO GIVE THIS BRAND A TRIAL



It is the best in the State. To be had only at

BENNETT'S

35 and 36 California Market, (Entrance on California Street.)

Charles R. Peters & Co. REAL ESTATE COMMISSION

IN ALL THEIR BRANCHES, AUCTION, ETC.

No. 405 1/2 CALIFORNIA STREET, OPPOSITE BANK OF CALIFORNIA.

REFERENCES:

Any person who has had business with me in San Francisco and New York and elsewhere for thirty-two years.

No Houses to Let or Rents Collected. No Doubtful Titles Warranted.

Shall hold a large Auction Sale in May or June—send in your property after February 1st. Hold on to your Real Estate until after March 1st; I will show you a market for it, and a new style of Real Estate business.

PIONEER Stove and Tin Store.

RICHMOND RANCE.

I SELL AND GUARANTEE

RICHMOND'S PORTABLE RANGE,

The best and most economical Range in the United States. Made by the

RICHMOND STOVE CO.

JAMES DALZIEL,

AGENT for this COUNTY.

BROADWAY,

Between Twelfth and Thirteenth Sts., OAKLAND.

apr8

Great Reduction

To close out the Fall Stock of

DRY GOODS

In order to replenish for the coming

SPRING TRADE.

GREENHOOD BROS.,

COR. BROADWAY AND EIGHTH STREETS.

(One door from Broadway Station.)

OAKLAND.

dec 12tf

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The California Savings and Loan Society.

519 CALIFORNIA STREET.

Guarantee Capital.....\$300,000.

The Directors of the above Society have declared a dividend of ten (10) per cent. per annum on Term Deposits, and eight (8) per cent. per annum on ordinary deposits, for the term ending December 31st, 1873, free from Federal tax, and payable on and after January 1st, 1874. By order,

D. B. CHISHOLM, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

SAN FRANCISCO SAVINGS UNION

533 California St., cor. Webb.

For the half year ending with December 31, 1873, a dividend has been declared at the rate of nine (9) per cent. per annum on Term Deposits, and seven (7) per cent. per annum on Ordinary Deposits, free of Federal tax, payable on and after January 1st, 1874. By order,

LOVELL WHITE, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The German Savings and Loan Society.—The Board of Directors of the Society have declared the dividend for the second half year 1873, ending this date, at the rate of nine (9) per cent. per annum on Term Deposits, and seven (7) per cent. per annum on Ordinary Deposits, free of Federal tax, payable on and after January 1st, 1874. By order,

GEO. LITTE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Western Savings and Trust Company, 213 Sansome Street.—At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the above Company, held this day, a dividend was declared for the first half year on Term Deposits of ten and one-half (10 1/2) per cent. per annum, and on Ordinary Deposits of nine (9) per cent. per annum, payable on and after January 1st, 1874. By order,

A. G. STILES, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Cosmopolitan Dime Savings Bank.—A dividend of 12 per cent. (1 per cent. per month) on term, and 6 per cent. on DEMAND deposits, has been declared, payable at the Bank, 628 Montgomery St. feb1

J. CROCKER, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE

General Business Agency

No. 605 Clay St.

SAN FRANCISCO.

MADAME BALCEAR,

NO. 511 PINE ST.

Is positively restoring the human hair.

The application is safe, luxurious, simple and purely vegetable.

apr8

200 PIANOS & ORGANS.

New and Second-hand, of First-class Makers, will be sold at Lower Prices for cash, or on Installments, in City or Country, during this Financial Crisis, by ROBERT WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New York. Agents wanted for the sale of Waters' Celebrated Pianos, Concerto and Orchestral Organs. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. Great inducements to the Trade. A large discount to Ministers, Churches, Sunday-schools, Etc., Etc.

True Merit Appreciated.

"Brown's Bronchial Troches" have been before the public many years. Each year finds the Troches in some new, distant localities, in various parts of the world. Being an article of true merit when once used, the value of the Troches is appreciated, and they are kept at hand to be used as occasion requires. For Coughs, Colds, and Throat Diseases, the Troches have proved their efficacy. For sale everywhere.

W. B. COLE, Collector of Bills.

All orders promptly attended to.

OFFICE: 308 Clay Street, with THE PACIFIC, feb1

San Jose Institute

BUSINESS COLLEGE.

A Day and Boarding School for both sexes; the only Institute on the Pacific Coast where a thorough Academic and business education can be obtained.

The Twenty-fourth Session commences January 19th, 1874.

For circulars address

JAMES VINSONHALLER.

Is under the supervision of James Vinsonhaller, who for many years was at the head of Business Colleges of San Francisco.

The Twenty-fourth Session commences January 19th, 1874.

For circulars address

JAMES VINSONHALLER.

Mills Seminary.

This well-known Institution for young ladies, will commence its next term

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1874.

With its healthy location, ample grounds, commodious and efficient corps of teachers, the Institution offers unrivalled facilities in all its departments for a thorough and finished education.

All letters of enquiry and all communications relative to admission, should be addressed to

REV. C. T. MILLS,

Brooklyn, Alameda County, CALIFORNIA.

feb 18

Sacramento Seminary,

BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL

For Young Ladies.

1 Street, between Tenth and Eleventh, Sacramento.

—

The aim of this institution will be, in the future, as it has been in the past, to EDUCATE, in the broadest sense of the term; to develop and cultivate the intellectual and moral faculties, and all those traits of character which will not only fit young ladies for rational enjoyment, but will make them more dutiful daughters and more useful and desirable members of society.

The next term will commence MONDAY, January 6th. For further particulars, inquire of

HERMON PERRY, A. M., Principal.

Washington College

THE NEXT TERM OF THIS INSTITUTION

will commence on

Wednesday, January 7, 1874.

Full Corps of Teachers in all the Departments.

Circulars can be had by addressing the Principal,

S. S. HARMON,

Washington, Alameda Co., CALIFORNIA.

feb1

GOLDEN GATE ACADEMY.

OAKLAND.

—

This Institution was founded for the purpose of securing to the Young Men of the Pacific Coast a systematic and thorough Christian culture.

It is situated one mile from the centre of Oakland, in the building formerly known as the Pacific Female College.

A good library, a large and well-stocked reading room, and ample grounds, afford abundant sources of amusement and wholesome recreation.

There are two courses of study, the one securing a Classical, the other an English Business Education. The institution is second to none in the quality of its instruction, thoroughness of discipline, and efficiency of domestic arrangements.

The next term will commence

JANUARY 7, 1874.

For further particulars and circulars, address

F. B. GAMWELL, Principal.

REV. A. L. STONE, D. D., Pres. Board of Trustees.

REV. J. K. MCLEAN, Sec'y Board of Trustees.

See 'y Board of Trustees.

Cash Tea Store.

GEO. T. HANLY & CO.

DEALERS IN

TEAS

Home Circle.

The Old Home.

The roof tree stands as ever it stood, the jasmine stars the wall.
The great wisteria's purple blooms o'er dark gray gables fall.
The roses that our mother loved, blush 'neath her window sill,
And the clematis our father trained, droops as he taught it, still.

The August sunset lights the panes where we were wont to watch
Its rays of crimson and of gold, on baby's brow to catch;
On the wall where our first nest we found, the grand old ivy waves,
As when we chose a shoot to plant upon our sacred graves.

The thrushes that we paused to hear are dead long summers gone,
Yet the sweet rose thicket echoes now to the self-same ringing tone;
The flowers a fuller glory show, and the trees a deepened shade,
Naught else on nature's face is changed since here of yore we played.

Naught else on nature's face. Oh, life, can ever season pass
And leave our hearts renewed as fair and bright as meadow grass?
Death's icy shadow waits for us, on the home that once was ours.
We see through tears the bairns that sport among our childhood's flowers.

The stranger's shadow flits across our old familiar floors,
The stranger's footstep as of right seeks our old open doors.
With a dim sense of loss and wrong, like one from death returned,
We look on all for which years' our faithful fondness yearned.

Better to keep the fancy sketch of all it used to be,
Better than blurring by the truth the hues of memory!
Oh, earth has no abiding place, but the mighty world is given.
No cloud, or care, or change will vex the countless homes of Heaven!

What can Women Do!

BY MRS. A. M. FREEMAN.

Solomon Brown had five daughters. The oldest of these was twenty-six, the youngest seventeen. In some of the heathen countries it is considered a misfortune when a girl is born. Solomon Brown's mind may have been colored with this heathenism—though he owned a pew in the church, and contributed conscientiously to the donations—for he shook his head in solemn disapproval as his family increased, declaring that girls were, and had been since the world began, a failure.

Dear little Mrs. Brown emphatically asserted her skepticism as to this broad assertion, saying with some spirit "that the girls could not be dispensed with, and as the great Father had seen fit to create them, it must have been with the consciousness that they might be pronounced good. Of course they were good." She would just ask Mr. Brown, what there was, that might be said truthfully, in disparagement of their children?

"If they were boys, Lucy," says Brown, footing up a dry good's bill, "they would be self supporting. If, for instance, Matilda had been named Solomon—and, you know, that name has fallen to the eldest in our family for generations—she, or he rather, might have learned a trade, and would not be able, not only to care for himself, but to render needful assistance to the family. I am sure, I never blamed Betsey Trotwood, though I didn't understand her, that she couldn't forgive David for not being a girl. I have never forgiven one of my girls that they disappointed me."

"Dear me, Solomon, I'm sure the girls are doing the best they can. Matilda is a very good dress-maker."
"Bosh!" cried Solomon, impatiently. "the country is over run with dress makers. I tell you all this feathers, fuss and flummery is ruining us—that is the people. Don't you understand that every additional girl is an additional burden to some one? How much do you suppose, Lucy, I paid out for ribbons last year? Only one hundred dollars!"

"But, my husband, there were five of the girls you know, not counting myself, and that makes twenty dollars only, for each. I am sure that isn't extravagant at all. There's Deacon Smart's Sallie paid that much for one Roman sash. Our girls are very handy about turning their things, and fixing them up as good as new. There were only twenty-four yards in the dears' dresses this spring—that is in the dress of each—while Mrs. Million used thirty-five, and I must say our girls' were much the prettier."

"And would have been prettier still if they had been made out of eight," growled Solomon, desperately footing up the accounts again.

Figures are obstinate facts. Solomon, in facing the sum total of united columns, became an obstinate man.

"I tell you, Lucy, we can't go on in this way, that's certain. Something must be done. Why don't they get married?"

But that was a useless question, for this was a New England State, and there were several thousand more women than men, and as one man was allowed only one wife, it was quite, impossible that all could be provided with a husband.

"Dear me, Solomon," said the little wife, smiling humorously. "You forget that this isn't Utah—that there is actually no one to whom we may seal the darlings; that you, yourself, would quite disapprove of their going husband-hunting."

Now, while Solomon had been talking thus complainingly and confidentially, to his wife, his five unappreciated daughters had been listening from the next room.

"The old bear," cried Matilda, the oldest, under her breath.

"Poor papa, said Lucy, the youngest, her blue eyes full of tears.
"Poor papa, indeed," snapped out the second sister. "I do believe he begrudges us the bird's allowance which we eat."

"Bird's allowance! Josephine, I'm sure there isn't a heartier family of girls in this country than ours. No Canary's portion would do for me—of that I am sure! I do think it a shame, that five great girls, able to work as we are, should depend upon one little, old broken down man for their support. Come now, Tilda, isn't it ridiculous? Don't you think that we might do something?"

"I'm sure," Matilda said, "that I've been trying just the best that I knew how. You know I bought the machine, and then—"

"Well," Lucy said, laughing, "poor papa had to make the payments on it." "I'm sure I couldn't help that, because I had expected to get plenty of sewing to do, and sewing you see—"

"Is a drug in the market. No Tilda, and Josephine, and Sarah, and Flora, all of those pretty, traditional ways of a woman turning an honest penny are out of date. I've been thinking this over, and I've made up my mind. Come girls will you stand by me? Have you the courage to lay aside your dainty slippers, to encase your feet in heavy shoes, to let the sun kiss brown freckles on your face, in fact—to wear a bloomer?"

"A bloomer," the four cried together.

"Yes, my dears, for, of course, the work that I have laid out for us to do, couldn't be done in trains. I have been thinking we had better take Jacob Sloan's farm for a year." And Miss Lucy, as she spoke, opened her pocket knife and commenced whittling a bit of stick in true Yankee style.

"Jacob Sloan's farm!" they cried aghast.

"Yes, dears, I was over talking to Jacob yesterday, and he's quite delighted that we should have thought of making the experiment. He is sure, he says, that it will be a success. Only think, girls, how nice it would be, if we could help the old father now, after all of the trouble he has had with us! And what a triumph, too, if we could prove to him that girls are a blessing, at least; if not exactly that, still worth being born. What say you? Will you put your names to the contract? Come, now, don't be cowardly, nor try to find excuses for shirking a duty. Jacob never had five more able-bodied people than we are."

"But what will the world say? And then, dear Lucy, you have had an offer you know. Will Frank Lawler be satisfied that his future wife should engage in an unladylike occupation?"

"If he is dissatisfied that a woman should do what she may do well, I'm very glad to have an opportunity of learning it before I'm Mrs. Frank Lawler, instead of Lucy Brown. If I have girls, you may rest assured that they shall be self-supporting, quite independent of outside help towards gaining a livelihood. If they have a talent for music above the ordinary possession, they may become teachers; if not, they will not spend four hours a day in useless beating of their white, helpless fingers against some ill-used piano keys. If they are greatly gifted with superior intelligence, they may go into the professions, if not, they will learn trades—I don't mean milliners and dress-makers, and so on—but nice little light trades, like watchmaking, and engraving, and drafting, and, indeed, heavier ones, if they have the muscle. We all have muscle. There is no excuse that we should remain idle. The world is full of work, I can't understand why any honest calling should be unwomanly. Come, girls, let us go and sign the contract, which binds us to work old Jacob's farm."

"Dear me, Solomon," said the wife Lucy, in the evening, "you could never guess what those girls have done."
"Perhaps purchased each a new silk," growled Solomon, without lifting his eyes from his paper.
"No, indeed, not," cried the wife indignantly. "They've rented Jacob Sloan's farm—eighty acres, and twenty of it in fruit."

"What," cried Solomon, the paper falling helplessly at his feet. You don't surely mean our girls, not Matilda, and Josephine, and Sarah, and Flora, and Lucy?"
"I mean no one else's girls surely," the wife replied crossly. "They take possession in the morning. Jacob Sloan is to find everything, and they are to have one-half."

"I'll just tell you, Lucy, what it is. This is the most consummate piece of humbug I ever heard of. It will be a dead failure, and they'll make themselves the laughing stock of the neighborhood. Farming, indeed? Why Tilda is that afraid of her hands that she never sweeps even, without gloves; and Flora wraps her hands in a towel to dust. I've seen Josephine do the breakfast things with the dish-rag clinging to a fork, and Sarah wraps her fingers with a bit of cloth, each one separately if she has vegetables to prepare. Brave farmers they will make!" And Solomon Brown went back to his paper with a scornful chuckle.

Solomon, too, was some of a foggy. Women were women, and women they must remain to the end of the chapter. A great pity, he had often said, that it was so, but nature could not be tortured out of her old, well worn channels by education. Eve, he considered, as having been a vicious sort of a little body, bending poor Adam's nose down close to the grindstone, and there her daughters had relentlessly held it, through all of the long years since that first tragedy.

Solomon believed in progression. He

thought that the sciences might be better understood, that new discoveries were to be made; that the Atlantic would be crossed in a balloon; but Solomon's radicalism didn't include the possibilities of the coming woman. She was to be what she had been from the beginning. So he pooh-poohed at his daughters' farming, not believing that any good thing would come out of Nazareth.

It was an up hill road to those five dainty daughters of Solomon Brown's. But in one thing they resembled their father. They were obstinate, and when they learned his prediction as to their failure, they were quite determined not to fail.

They were up early and worked late. Their strawberries were a success. They gave employment to a number of girls in the village in gathering their small fruits, thus recognizing the true policy, that women must help each other. They kept one hired man, and under his instructions these young ladies learned to turn a ready hand to all kind of farm labor.

Old Solomon Brown's "pooh-poohs" grew less emphatic, and he began to speak with a sort of shame-faced pride of "Our girl's place." Then when the fame of these women farmers had traveled far, and people came from a distance to inspect personally their success, Solomon began to feel proud in saying, "Yes sir, they are my girls."

"Your girls are all boys then?" said one smiling, quoting Rip Van Winkle. "Just as good as boys," said Solomon Brown, blushing at the retraction of old sentiments. But theories must fall before convictions, and well filled wheat, fine potatoes, good corn, etc., were more convincing to Solomon of his daughters' worth, than volumes favoring the "Subjection of Woman."

Solomon Brown's daughters still hold Jacob Sloan's farm. Lucy the youngest, is married to Frank Lawler, but instead of her going home to him, as is the manner of the world, he came home to her.

Under the homestead laws a woman that isn't at the head of a family—that is a widow—cannot pre-empt land. If this was not the case, I do believe every one of Solomon Brown's girls would go west and take up a piece of land. As it is, they are all going in the spring, and Solomon will enter a hundred and sixty acres in his own name, which in reality will belong to his daughters, as it will be purchased with the profits of their farming Jacob Sloan's land.

The Midnight Cat.

Yes, sir, I know lots of men who will start up in bed and shiver and shake, and curse and swear if a tom-cat, prowling along the garden fence, but opens his jaws and utters one singular yell. On the contrary, the midnight cat never disturbs me. In fact, I like to lay and listen to the music of a dozen cats holding mass convention on the garden fence.

As the first cat breaks out I heave a sigh and wonder if the world wouldn't be as well off without cats, but I don't get mad. Some men tear around and declare that they'll never sleep again until they kill every cat within a circle of four hundred and fifty miles; and nothing will soothe them.

After the third yell I wonder if it would not be just as well if some bad boy should buy an ounce of arsenic, a pound of meat, and distribute the two around in back yards, but I don't go further. Some men jump out of bed and yell: "Where in thunder is that boot-jack—where's a club?" And they rush to the door and sling clubs and yell "scat!" and wake every body on the block.

After the fifth yell, I wonder if I hadn't better raise the window and ask the cats to adjourn around the block, on account of my wife's nervousness, but I don't get mad. Some men allow their hair to come right up, fall over chairs, stub their toes against the stove and exclaim: "Blazes, but won't I sicken those felines!"

My eye and by the cats cease howling, and my eye-lids begin to ache. I am rapidly losing consciousness when old Maltese rises to a question of order, and the opposition commences yelling him down. He yells back, and I get up to see what time it is, and then wonder if it wouldn't be as well for me to go there and explain matters, and entreat the convention to go down the fence to the grape arbor. Mind I don't run around after the shot gun, and wake up my wife and ask her for powder and old nails and broken glass and bark my shin on the stove hearth and call out: "I'll kill a million cats to pay for this!"

Maltese yields the floor, and the conventions goes ahead in an orderly manner. I imagine that the business which called the crowd together has been disposed of, and creep to bed. My wife wakes up and wants to know what I got up for, and I tell her that I was after the peppermint for my neuralgia. Some men would lay awake and groan, and finally get up a fight with their loving partner.

I just closed my eyes to sleep when old Maltese offers an amendment to some motion, and the opposition go for him, again he yells back, spits at them again in scorn, and they fall upon him. He backs under my window and stands at bay. I creep out of bed and seize a club, but drop it again as I remember that I am not mad. It would, perhaps, be well to step to the door, and throw the boiler, and the woodbox, and the cupboard, and the ax, and the woodpile, and the whole summer kitchen, at the cats, but I refrain, and merely tap on the window, and urge old Maltese to cover himself with glory.

Some men would grab up the table or sofa, or the first thing handy and ejaculate: "I'm a sinner if I don't murder somebody or something!"

Years of observation have convinced me that the general antipathy to cats is entirely unfounded. —M. Quad.

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Useful Information.

A Few Words about Oakland.

The natural advantages of Oakland are obvious to the stranger upon his first visit, and a constant source of pleasure and delight to every resident. Situated within twenty minutes' ride, by water and rail, of the great metropolis; with a rich and fertile soil; a climate mild and balmy; free, through peculiarities of position, from the rush of those western winds which sweep across our peninsula—immunity from the severe force of which rendered the growth of that noble forest of oaks possible, which are alike a beauty and a protection; she rejoices in advantages which require only proper improvement at the hand of man to place her in the front rank—and even pre-eminence—among the cities of our favored State.

Nor have private enterprise and public spirit been entirely wanting. A striking example of the former, has been witnessed in the steady erection of elegant residences by Dr. Samuel Merritt, whose faith in Oakland's future has recently been shown most signally by the crowning work of hotel-building, (of which we think the citizens are not suitably proud)—by which, not only have that gentleman's coffers been replenished, but a large amount of taxable property has been created, and a class of most desirable citizens been secured.

The Common Council has always, during the past four years, contained men of foresight and sagacity, determined to go as far towards securing those prime necessities—broad and well-made streets, broad sidewalks, suitable public buildings, good gas and pure water, as their fellow citizens would allow, without undue grumbling at the size of their tax bills. In this connection, we take special pleasure in mentioning the name of N. W. Spaulding, Councilman, Mayor, and again a member of the Council, than whom Oakland has never enjoyed a more honest, zealous, or practical official. His thoughtful suggestions, and energetic personal action, have been of incalculable advantage to this young city; a fact of which her leading men are well aware, and feel no disposition to permit his laying official responsibilities aside.

The system of drainage devised for Oakland is an excellent one; the result of careful investigation by a committee of thoroughly competent civil engineers, employed by the Council about four years ago. But to the negligence of the City Council in carrying out that system, we wish specially to call the attention of every man who owns property, or resides in Oakland. Strenuous exertions are constantly being made to secure population; and with the advantages we have briefly attended to, supplemented by most excellent schools, and churches of every denomination, the city is rapidly filling up with a most desirable class. But what many land-owners consider the greatest blessing, may prove a terrible evil, to old residents and the new-comers as well, if each new house is to have its one or more cesspools, whose inevitable overflow is allowed to discharge upon the ground of the owner's lot, or as is coming to be popular, to run into the public street.

This loose style of providing for the most important requirement of a growing city, reflects no credit upon the gentlemen who have the city's affairs especially in charge. Your predecessors have provided an excellent working plan for your use; upon you devolves the duty of following that plan, promptly and thoroughly. Do your ordinances provide that a certain percentage of property owners along the line of a street shall petition for a sewer, before one shall be put in? Then reform those laws; and enact others, by which it may be rendered possible for a committee of your Board, acting in conjunction with one from the Board of Health, to order a sewer laid, whenever they may deem that the public good requires it; and not wait until private interest consents.

What remedy is now open to those whose health, and even lives, are endangered by the poisonous exhalations festering at their very doors, when the owners of most of the land adjoining their street don't care to build at present, and of course, will oppose every improvement that will take a dollar out of their pockets? Is there a remedy? If so, what is it, and how to be applied? If not, it is quite time there was; and we call upon you to devise one. The subject is of grave importance; as the terrible statistics of recent deaths in the ill-drained portions of San Francisco fully attest.

—Real Estate Reporter of the Pacific Coast.

Cheap Foods.

By eating the cheapest and most nutritious food, plain though it be, many, in times of hardship, may be prevented from the mortification of becoming a public charge; and to give the necessary information for so doing is the chief aim of this article.

All nutrient contains two elements, one which warms, as the "carbonates," answering to charcoal, which, when it is burned, gives out heat. Without warmth we die. That warmth is generated from the stove within us; that which feeds the stove, supplies the fuel, is whatever is oily, whatever is sweet. Sweet oil, sugar, butter, are representatives of this class of food or nutriment, and are almost entirely nutritious. In a hundred parts of oil there are near a hundred parts of carbon or warmth; the same with sugar. Hence, in cold weather we have a greater relish for fats and sweets.

A Greenlander will take at one meal five pounds of tallow-candles, and as much hog's lard, butter, or any kind of oil as he can get; he needs it to generate warmth enough within to keep him comfortable. But there is as much nutriment of this kind in a pound of lard costing sixteen cents, as there is in a pound of butter at fifty cents. A pound of lard, made into gravy, taken with bread, goes every bit as far as a pound of butter spread on bread—a clear saving of two-thirds.

The other element of food is called the "ni-

trates," making flesh and imparting strength to work. Among these are meats of all kinds. Hence the carbonates warm, and the nitrates strengthen; a pure carbonate, as oil and sugar gives no strength—warmth only—and without other food containing nitrates a man would soon die. But beneficent wisdom has given both constituents to almost all the common articles of food—not only the nutriment of warmth but the nutriment of strength; hence, beef, for example, has thirty-five per cent. of nutriment, of which 19 per cent. gives strength, and 14 per cent. warmth, and 2 per cent. is brain-feeding material, called "phosphates."

Common rice has 92 per cent. of nutriment eight per cent. being water. In a pound of beef there is 68 per cent. of water. There is as much nutriment in one pound of rice, costing ten cents, as there is in three pounds of beef, costing a dollar. The estimate that we give is for beef without any bone, but the bone has to be paid for. Bacon is cheaper than beef, and goes twice as far; it has only 14 per cent. of water, beef 68 per cent. White beans have 67 per cent. of nutriment, and contain twice as much nutriment as beef, costing, pound for pound, not a quarter as much, making a difference altogether of several hundred per cent.

In Scotland, whole families of working people make their entire breakfast on oatmeal porridge, costing but a few cents. Wheaten grits, crushed wheat, Graham bread, have all the elements needed to give warmth and strength to the body, and would keep it in health and vigor if nothing else were eaten for weeks and months together. In this way, the cost of eating could be easily and healthfully reduced to twenty-five cents a day, and even less, and the person never know the pangs of hunger.—Dr. Hall.

Contrasts of Climate.

The Portland, Oregon, Bulletin gives home-grumblers the following hard hit. "We don't know whether or not there is anybody in Oregon who is dissatisfied with our climate. Some grumblers there are almost everywhere; and it may be possible that somebody in Oregon is at this moment execrating the climate and country. If so, we would be glad if his eyes could fall on the following extracts from a letter written at Glenwood, Pope County, Minnesota, November 17, 1873, and addressed to a gentleman of this city.

"We have farmed it here until we are sick of it, and stood the furious snow storms and cold of Winter, wind storms, thunder and lightning, and hard times, until we have had enough. All we have to say is 'clear up high'; what we have to sell is 'clear down high.' Our wheat this year only went ten bushels to the acre, and we are obliged to cart it twenty miles to sell it for 55 cents per bushel. We had 116 acres, and the more the worse. This is the 17th of November, yet we have had snow for three weeks. We get five and a half months of bare ground to six and a half months of solid Winter. There was much cold weather before the snow began to fall. This is rather a rough place for a white man; even the buffalo have crossed the Missouri River to 'go West.' We shall start next Spring, and quite a number of families with us.

"Does the money panic affect you in Oregon? It is fearful through this country. Money is all shut up tight, and we are so far from market that our grain is almost valueless. We can raise stock here, but it costs more than it is worth to feed it through the long, cold, dreary Winters. From now until next April a man is not safe a mile from home; he is liable to get lost, and perish in the snow-drifts. I dread passing these Winters worse than I did storming the heights of Petersburg.

"Last week I was south of here thirty-five miles, and drove my team the whole way without seeing a tree or bush of any kind. The land here along the line of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad is mostly settled up by Norwegians and Swedes, who are accustomed to a cold climate. Most of them dig a square hole in the ground, put some timbers over the top, and cover them with dirt and sods. All you can see is a stove-pipe sticking out of the ground. When you drive up to the house and call, they come out like so many bees. They are good citizens, and very industrious.

"I suppose you are having your rainy season now, but I prefer rain to snow. The wind here just now is sharp enough to shave a man."

Deaf and Dumb and Blind.

The Principal of the Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, has made a lengthy report to the Trustees, of which the following is a résumé:

The general health of the inmates has been good, for although a few cases of scarlet fever, measles and whooping cough have occurred, none of them resulted unfavorably, and the pupils were enabled to spend their annual vacation at home.

The mechanical department is doing well. The industry of basket making and chair making, lately introduced among the blind, is almost a success, and it is the opinion of the foreman that many of the blind boys will be enabled to earn a livelihood by these trades.

The deaf mutes are progressing finely in the cabinet and shoe shops, and turn out a large amount of work, which is disposed of to people in the neighborhood. The Institute is also supplied in this way. The work in the shops does not interfere in any respect with the class room studies of the pupils.

The only steps taken as yet towards beautifying the grounds have been to plant trees, and a large number of eucalyptus trees, cypress, evergreens, elms, maples, ash, willows, fig, peach and apricot trees, besides other fruit trees and grape vines. The gardener has set out Monterey and Italian cypresses, which will constitute about 2,000 feet of bedding. The boys' playground is being graded, and a rubble wall, surrounded by a stone coping, will face the terrace in front and south of the main building. This, with the broad steps descending to the semi-circular plateau forming the second terrace covered with flowers and shrubbery, will render the surroundings of the building beautiful and appropriate.

Notwithstanding the disagreeable events that have occurred at the Institute, with which the public are familiar, the Principal still adheres to his original idea that the deaf, dumb and blind can be instructed to most advantage in the same institution.

Conrad Glanville, an employee of the firm of Einstein Brothers, manufacturers of boots and shoes, has invented a mode of cutting out the tops of ladies' shoes, by means of which at least one-quarter can be cut in the width of the cloth more than by the old pattern, thus effecting a great saving of material. This is done by cutting out the pieces with the tops and bottoms on the same line, and slightly altering the conformation of the heel portion.

From the Real Estate Reporter of the Pacific Coast.

A correspondent of the Napa Reporter, writing from Sherman Island, puts the case in a light somewhat different from most who have written upon the tule lands:

"I found the Island in an imperfect state of cultivation. It requires years to entirely subdue the stubborn salt-grass sod. The majority of tule farmers have abandoned the old practice of burning the sod, and resort to rotting. This has to be accomplished by attentive cultivation for years. People have been deluded with the idea that farmers were sure of a crop, whether sown early or late. This is a mistake. On some portions of the Island there was not enough raised to pay for harvesting last year. Some said it was on account of the low stage of the waters the winter previous; there not being sufficient fresh water to drive the salt back. A practical man and one who has been a successful farmer on the Island, said it was on account of the drought. The ground is soft, light and spongy, and a team walking at a moderate gait will shake the ground, frequently a distance of over forty yards. We did not see a wagon tire less than six inches in width, and some were broader. Everything intended to bear a burden, is provided with some contrivance to keep it on top of the mud. They use sleds on some farms, and all mount their horses on 'tule shoes,' which are nothing more or less than pieces of plank about fifteen inches in length, bolted to the bottom of the shoe. The harvests have made an average of about fifty bushels per acre, since the Island was first cultivated. There is no doubt about the fertility of the soil. It is as rich as land can be."

Some Nevada zephyrs seem to have broken away from their moorings, and gone on an excursion into Kern County. The Courier thus speaks of a lively blow recently experienced there.

"The wind storm that occurred the latter part of last week in the southern part of the valley was rather phenomenal in its character. It is difficult to understand how the wind gets there. In the late storm the wind, in overwhelming masses, appeared to roll over the mountains from the direction of the Mohave Desert, breaking down trees and scattering the surface of the earth in its course. Neither man nor beast could withstand the mingled force of the wind and drifting sand. The central point of the storm seemed to be at Hudson's Station, about thirty-five miles from this place. There the surface of the earth seems literally blown away down to the hard pan. Many flocks of sheep were scattered, and for a time the losses were supposed to be very great. But since the storm the owners have been more successful in collecting them together than they had anticipated."

Upon the faithlessness often manifested by strangers, at the tales of wonderful growth in our State, the Southern Californian remarks:

"Dwelling, as we do, in the midst of this wonderful fertility, living in a climate of perpetual spring, the amount of incredulity manifested by Eastern people in hearing of what to us is an every day occurrence, seems absurd and ridiculous. Driving with a friend a few days ago over plain lands covered with luxuriant verdure, past fields in which the grain was just showing its tiny heads, the air of the December day balmy and mild as that of a May day in the East, we listened to a tale of the Arctic rigor of a New York winter, when the thermometer stood twenty degrees below zero, and the eyelids of the traveler became fixed through the extremity of cold. The contrast between the two days was most strikingly great, and spoken in the ear of one whose belief was predicated only upon the result of his personal experiences, would have furnished good grounds for doubt."

The Visalia Delta considers the "No-Fence law" a most important subject for that county. Probably no more reliable views can be found on the question, than those expressed below.

"We have Mr. Canfield as authority that about 10,000 head of cattle were killed by the settlers down about the lake of Kern County during the past season, in defense of their crops. The application of the county lying west of the railroad, will quickly fill that broad range with enterprising settlers, and draw away all the foot-lose and landless from this section. Real Estate will advance rapidly in value under the new impetus, while it will stand still in the fence district. Preponderance of voters will soon be in the western instead of the eastern section of the county. Lands east of the railroad which were only worth government price a few months since, will soon range up to those on this side of the valley, despite the advantages of location and nearness of water. This fence question is coming pretty close home to many who have hitherto taken no interest in the light."

We guess the Sentinel is about right, in the following beautiful description. We've been there, and can vouch for it.

"Santa Cruz is conceded by all who have visited her, to be the most attractive town in California. No where else can scenery so varied and magnificent be found at this season, when the hills are taking on their robes of green, and Nature is assuming her loveliest attire; nothing can excel the splendor of the landscape. The waters of the bay sweep the shores of a coast unparalleled for beauty of outline. The white foam dances on a spool-like beach. The silver crests of the long waves, rolling on the surf, sparkle in the sunlight. The bluffs overlooking the bay are the favorite resort of those in search of the picturesque. Encircled by hills clothed with foliage, and surrounded in the far distance with mountain ridges resplendent with their azure hue, Santa Cruz may well be envied."

AN ECONOMICAL ORNAMENT—A fernery. It requires no great mechanical skill, nor many tools to make one. The bottom should be a shallow box, four or five inches deep and lined with tin or zinc; the size may be adjusted to suit your own taste and your rooms. Four sashes containing each one pane of glass make four sides to the fernery; and a fifth sash, containing also a single pane, makes the top. A strip of black wain, grooved to contain the glass, is all the material required. They may be screwed, tacked, or glued together. If you have not the time or patience to construct your fernery yourself, it will not cost much to obtain it at the carpenter's. Five dollars will obtain one of a different construction, and under bell-glass, at the store. A trip off into the woods, with the children, will give both you and them recreation; and you will come back with your basket full of mosses and ferns. For a time ours stood on a plain pine table. Then a second excursion into the woods provided us with material for a rustic table: crooked, sprawling, interlacing roots or branches, the more intricate and crooked the better, will furnish the legs; a plain piece of pine, at a cost of twenty-five cents, will furnish you the top; cover it with bark and you have a rustic table that is as pretty, to one who has helped plan and construct it prettier, than you can buy in the stores for twenty-five dollars.

Allard's map of Alameda county will be finished in the Spring, and at a cost of \$7,000.

Shade Trees Around Dwellings.

From an excellent article on the above subject, from a western exchange, we select the following sensible ideas as applicable to any latitude, and worthy the consideration of every present or prospective owner of a dwelling.

Every dwelling should be so constructed as to admit sunlight into every occupied apartment, parlor, dining and bed rooms alike, appropriating the rooms deprived of sunlight for storage or lumber. In our groves and forests and towns, especially in the suburbs, it is no uncommon thing to see trees growing so close around dwellings as to almost exclude the sunlight. Such houses are damp and unhealthy. Absolute shade is death to all vegetable and animal life, except poisonous plants and noxious vermin. Many persons, not knowing this, take pains to make their houses as dark and shaded as possible by means of trees, shutters, and curtains. Others, practicing the opposite extreme, have no shade whatever, no trees or shrubbery about their dwellings. Old farm houses on our prairies are frequently seen without as much as a single tree for defence against the scorching sun of summer, or the freezing blasts of winter.

Every country or suburban house should have, both for beauty and health, the adornment and shelter of trees, so arranged as to admit into the house a good share of the sun's rays, making only a changing, checkered shade, which would at the same time furnish shelter against the cold winds of winter. In setting trees near and around the dwelling for shade and ornament, set so as to blend in pleasing gradations of contrast, various forms of trees and colors of foliage, and have them so placed that the cheering and health-imparting rays of the morning sun would never be excluded from the living rooms. On the appearance of the king of day, draw the curtains aside, open the shutters, raise the windows, and "let the glory in."

In the arrangement of trees around the house, we would recommend placing most of them in a crescent form on the westerly side, whence most of our fierce and killing winds come, and so as to reach well around to the north, with the tallest and stoutest on the outside to loom up as the picket guard of the homestead and parterre. There may be graceful elms alternated with lindens (basswood) and oaks; and then we may grade down with walnuts, box elders, and other maples, Kentucky coffee trees, birches, and so on, of our various forest trees, and with undergrowth, as the serviceberry, the high bush cranberry and others, to the edge of the lawn and flower beds, which should be composed into a picture of pleasing design, to look out upon and enjoy. Evergreens, but not many, scattered among the deciduous or leaf-falling trees, afford a pleasant variety and contrast.

The whole grouping should be so arranged as to furnish shelter to the westerly sides of the house during the heat of the summer early afternoon sun, and yet not so close as to exclude a circulation of the atmosphere; for fresh air, and plenty of it, are as essential to health and enjoyment, as is sunlight. Trees that will admit of such free circulation afford sufficient shelter-screens against the freezing blasts of winter. A well appointed rural dwelling, however humble, almost, but not entirely surrounded by a picturesque grouping of trees, so placed as to afford pleasing outlooks and perspective inlooks, with near the house a secluded, well-composed picture of horticultural beauty, is a perpetual joy to the dwellers therein, and an object of admiration and desire to others. There is nothing more pleasing in nature and art, unless it be indeed, a beautiful, innocent, accomplished woman.

EFFECT OF LIGHT ON GERMINATION.—W. H. Watson, of Whitehaven, England, recently performed experiments to ascertain the effect of light on germinating seeds. Mustard, radish, and poppy seeds were placed in cotton and kept constantly wet. From the reported results, we deduce the following summary: The greatest number of seeds germinated in darkness, namely, 104; the next greatest were those subjected to the action of yellow light, being 77; the third on the list were the seeds germinated under daylight, namely, 57; of those subjected to red light, only 36 grew, and only two out of all those under blue light. The experiments were repeated a number of times, and, as we observe, with nearly uniform results. The unfavorable effect of light is ascribed to its well-known deoxidizing influence at a time of growth when oxygen is required.—Country Gent.

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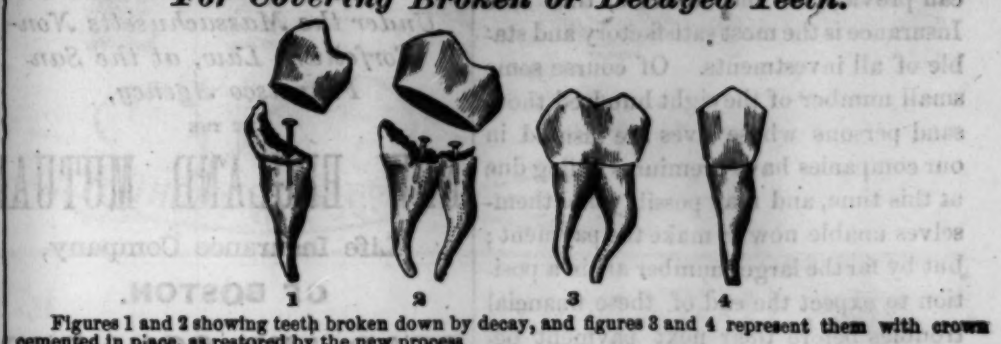
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